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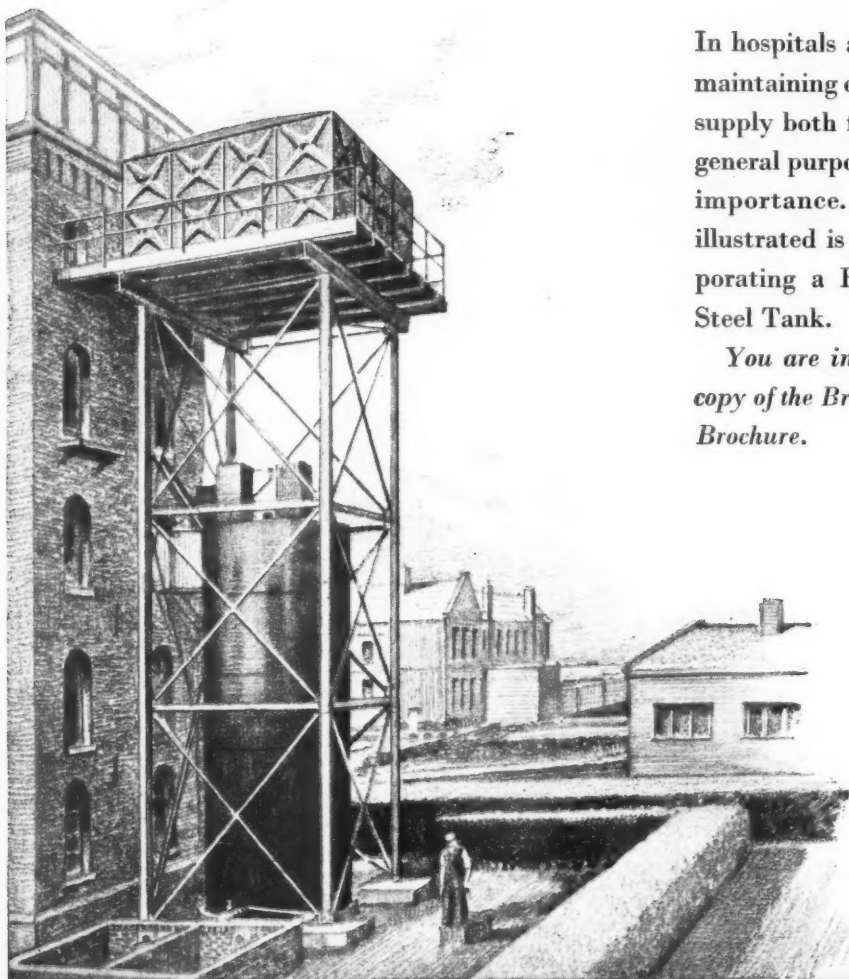
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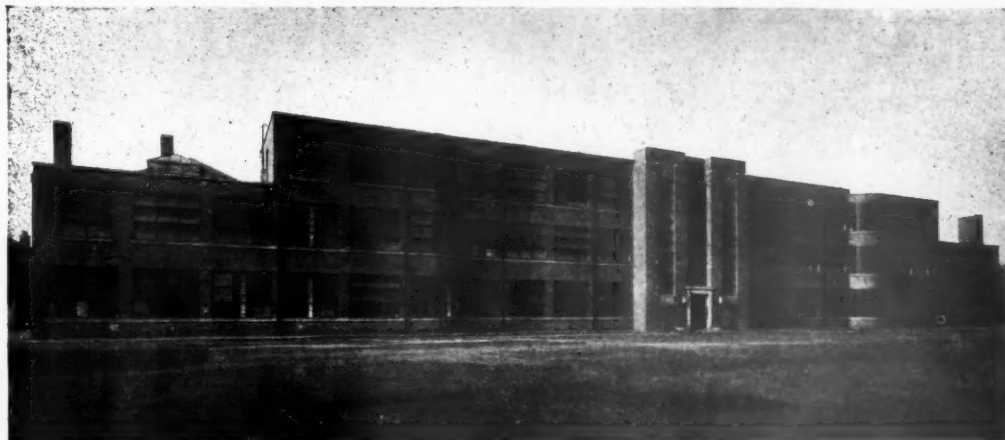
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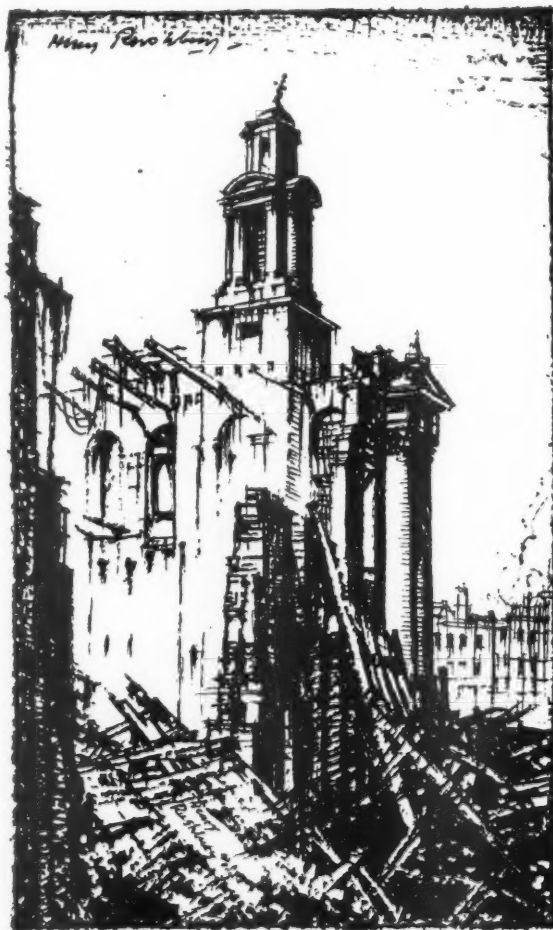
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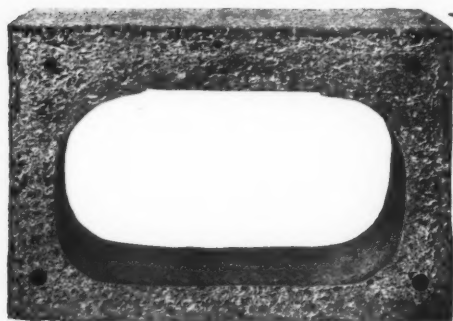
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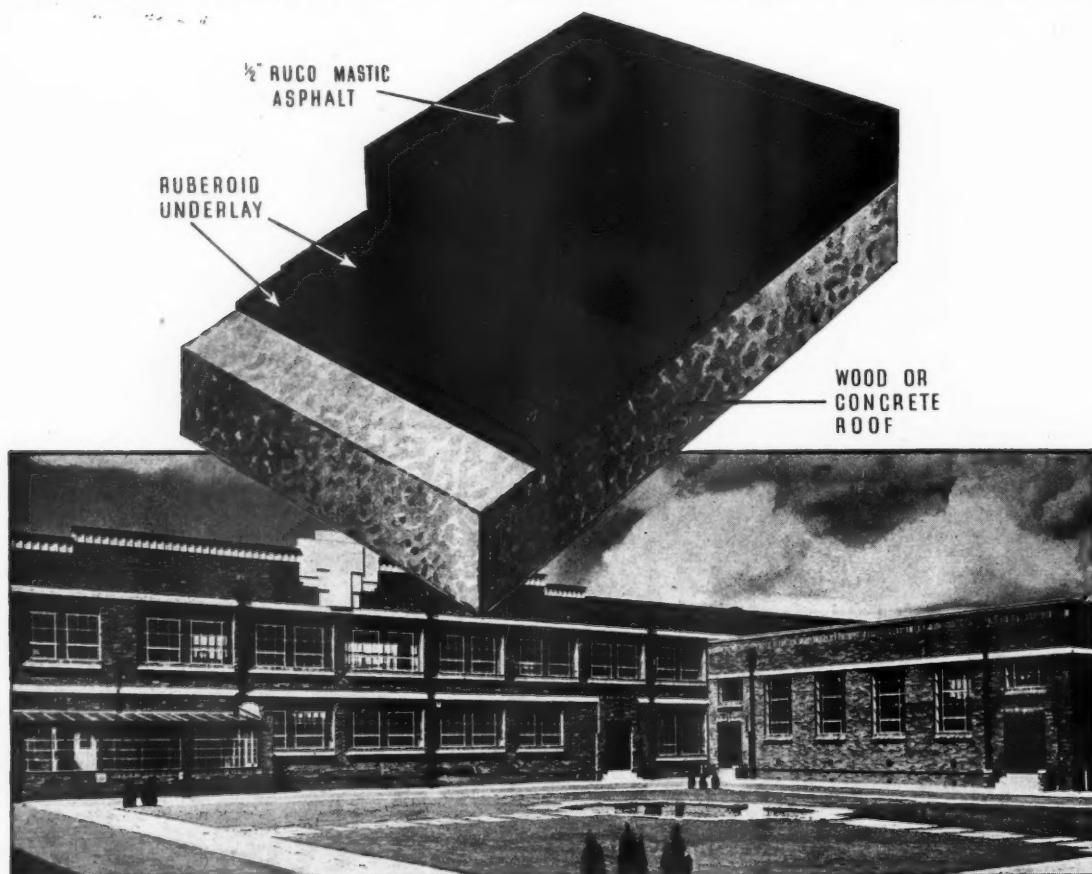


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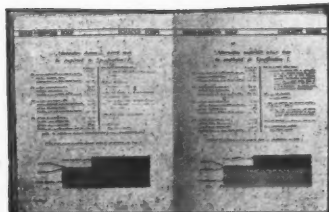


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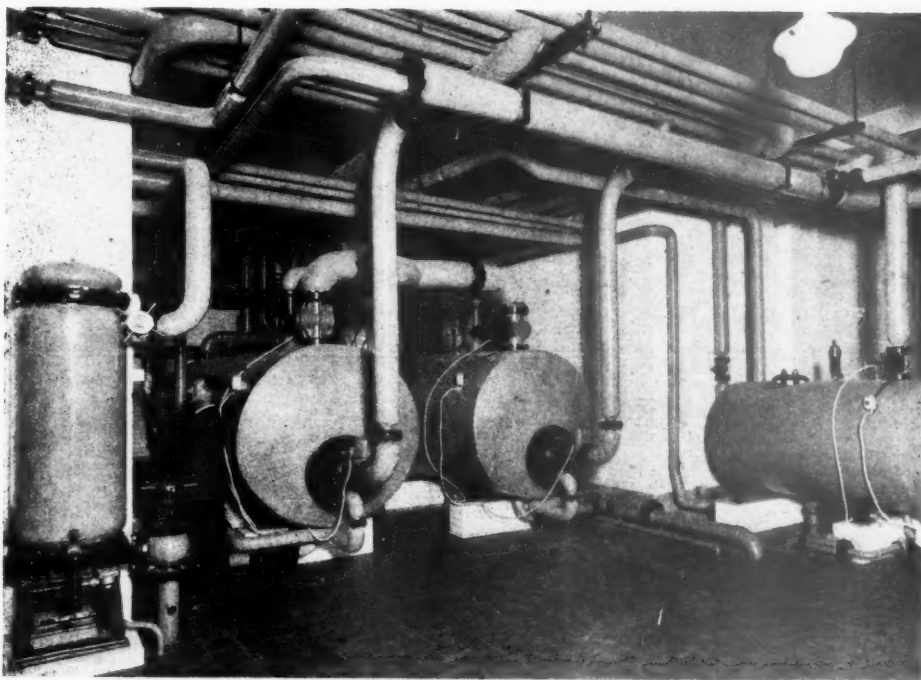


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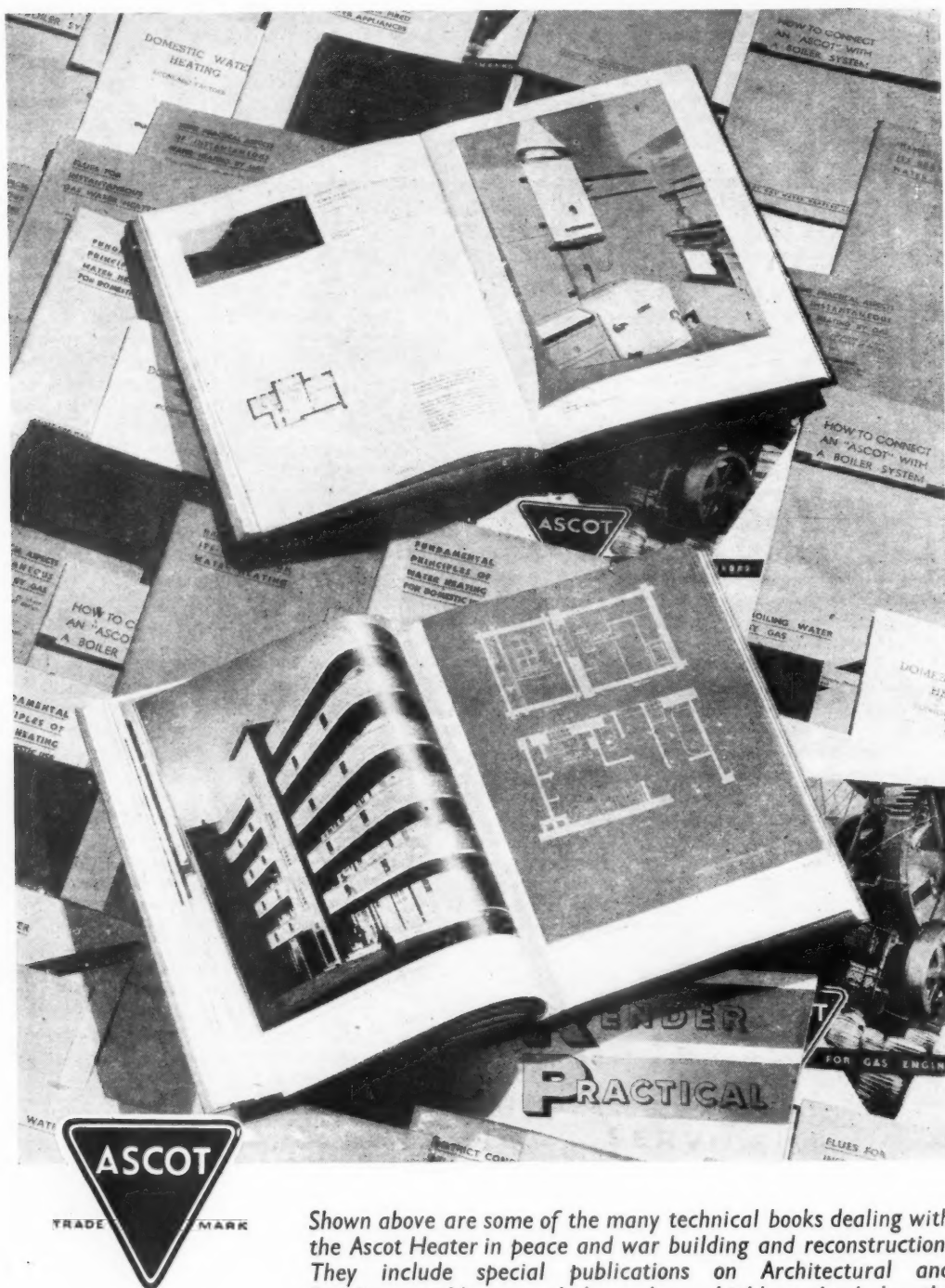
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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series]

[Vol. 50

No. 4

FEBRUARY, 1943

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Journal

MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL

The Minister of Town and Country Planning Bill having received the Royal Assent, the appointment of Mr. W. S. Morrison, M.C., K.C., M.P., as Minister of Town and Country Planning, and Mr. H. G. Strauss, M.P., as Parliamentary Secretary to the new Ministry, has now come into effect.

The function of the Minister is defined in the Bill as being "the duty of securing consistency and continuity in the framing and execution of a national policy with respect to the use and development of land throughout England and Wales." The Bill does not apply to Scotland. All functions, therefore, previously exercisable by the Minister of Works and Planning under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, are transferred to the new Minister, and from the date of this transfer the Minister of Works and Planning becomes the Minister of Works.

The new Minister is also empowered to establish a Commission or Commissions to exercise functions "in relation to the use and development of the land."

The main criticisms of the Bill have been on the ground that too little is known about the national planning policy for which the new Minister is to be responsible. We are told that when he is in office he will examine the position and state his policy. The Scott and Uthwatt Reports are now some months old and every planning authority in the country will hope for an early, clear and comprehensive statement.

The following appointments have been made in connection with the establishment of the new Ministry of Town and Country Planning :—

Sir Geoffrey Whiskard to be Permanent Secretary and Mr. L. Neal Deputy Secretary of the new Ministry. Sir Geoffrey Whiskard was formerly Permanent Secretary of M.O.W.P., and Mr. Neal was in charge, under him, of the planning side of that Ministry.

Mr. F. P. Robinson, Secretary of the War Damage Commission, to be Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Works.

Mr. W. R. Fraser, Secretary of the Department of Health for Scotland, to be Secretary of the War Damage Commission.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION

Mr. W. C. Farnsworth has been elected President of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution in succession to the late Mr. G. L. Vigers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A.R.C.U.K.

The Report of the Architects' Registration Council for the year 1942 has been issued and is available to any architect on application to the Registrar, at 68 Portland Place, W.1. Copies of the Report are being circulated with this JOURNAL to Fellows and Associates. It is regretted that the number of copies available in war conditions will not permit circulation to Licentiatees, but any Licentiate desiring a copy should make application to the Registrar.

LECTURES ON TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

With reference to the announcement in the January JOURNAL of the course of six lectures for architects on Town and Country Planning to be held at the R.I.B.A., the details of the three final lectures have now been settled. They will be as follows :—

- Wednesday, 31 March "Holiday Use of Countryside and Coastline," by Mr. John Dover, M.A., A.M.T.P.I. [A.].
Wednesday, 14 April "The Planning of Rural Areas," by Mr. Thomas Sharp, M.A., M.T.P.I. [L.].
Wednesday, 28 April "Planning Administration," by Mr. Richard L. Moon, Vice-President, Town Planning Institute.

Admission will be free to all registered architects, but application must be made beforehand to the Secretary R.I.B.A. for cards of admission.

The lectures will start at 6 p.m.

WAR DAMAGE VALUE PAYMENTS

Claimants entitled to war damage compensation for land and buildings, and their professional advisers, are generally aware that a value payment (which is the kind of payment normally made in cases where the property is a "total loss" within the meaning of the Act) is not made at present and is unlikely to be made until after the war. An exception can be made to meet the building requirements of persons engaged on work of public importance, and also, in certain circumstances, to assist a claimant who is in need of funds to secure alternative housing accommodation or business premises.

Consideration has recently been given to the question of authorising, subject to appropriate safeguards, advances of value payments in other types of case. The Commission has now received from the Treasury a direction that it may at its discretion make an advance of the value payment where it is satisfied that persons entitled in due course to such a payment have incurred expenditure which was necessary or expedient and not contrary to any statutory regulation, by-law or other restriction, on works for the demolition, clearance, or repair of war-damaged buildings, or for the construction, on the old or on a new site, of a new building to be used in substitution for the damaged building.

This direction will enable an advance of the value payment to be made where, for example, an owner of an extensively damaged building has carried out at his own expense demolition in order to protect surviving parts of the property or to recover materials and fixtures for use later in the permanent rebuilding; or, again, to an owner who has been able to repair a dwelling-house which is a "total loss" so as to make a part of it habitable; or where the owner of a destroyed property has been able to construct some other building for use in its place, provided that the works were legally executed, i.e., were not contrary to some statute or statutory regulation or by-law.

The proviso bears a particular relation to Defence Regulation 56A, under which no building work (including the repair of war damage) costing more than £100 on any property in any year can be carried out except under licence from the Ministry of Works and Planning, and to Section 7 of the War Damage Act, under which, in certain publicly specified areas, the public interest with respect to town and country planning is safeguarded.

NOMINATION OF MEMBERS AND STUDENTS OF PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR SERVICE IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS

The following letter has been received from the War Office, and should be substituted for that which appeared in the JOURNAL of January 1942. Members and Students of the R.I.B.A. who wish their names to be put forward should send the particulars specified to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

The War Office,

A.G.7(L),

Hobart House, London, S.W.1

F/200/A.G.7(L)

20 January 1943

Sir,

I am directed to refer to War Office letter B/9292/A.G.7(L) dated 5 January 1942, and kindly request you to cancel that letter and substitute the following:—

It is still desired to obtain particulars of members and students of Professional Institutions who are not already serving and are desirous of consideration for employment in commissioned rank or otherwise in the Corps of Royal Engineers.

It would, therefore, be appreciated if you would forward the names of members and students to: The Under-Secretary of State, The War Office, A.G.7(L), London, S.W.1.

May the following information be furnished in respect of each applicant:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Private address.
3. Occupational classification number (not industry letters).
4. (a) Registration number under the National Service (Armed Forces) Acts.
- (b) Date and place of registration under these Acts.
- (c) Medical category if examined under these Acts.
5. If release from present employment could be obtained.
6. Has a deferment been granted, and if so, the date it ceases.
7. Particulars of any former military or O.T.C. experience.

On completion of the necessary application forms, suitable candidates under 25 years of age are likely to be offered the opportunity of Special Enlistment (see 3 below) and those over 25 years of age would have an interview arranged for them with a War Office Selection Board in order to ascertain under which category they could most suitably be employed. Age, qualifications and experience determine whether a candidate may be recommended for one of the following:—

1. An Immediate Emergency Commission through the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve.
2. Direct entry into an R.E. Officer Cadet Training Unit, after pre-O.C.T.U. training.
3. Special enlistment as a Pioneer Student, i.e., General Service Corps training followed by four months' Corps training in an R.E. Training Battalion, and then consideration for pre-O.C.T.U. and O.C.T.U. training.
4. Civilian appointment if over the military age limit or if of low medical category.

It is emphasised that every candidate receives individual consideration, and it should be noted by those appearing before a War Office Selection Board that their papers are sent to the War Office for confirmation.

At present vacancies exist in practically all R.E. Units for those possessing the necessary technical qualifications and experience, including those with experience in Transportation (Railway Construction, Locomotive Operating, Dock Operating, Marine Engineering).

Should any member or student receive a calling-up notice under the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, he should immediately inform this office of such notice, giving National Registration No. and the date and place of reporting for duty. On receipt of such information, the question of transfer from the General Service Corps to R.E. may then be taken up with a view to subsequent consideration for commissioned rank.

Appreciation is expressed for the considerable assistance you have already rendered in the past.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. D. ROBERTSON,

For Director of Organisation.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD LECTURES

The second group of A.S.B. lectures was held at the R.I.B.A. on Saturdays, 23 and 30 January. The lectures were well attended, although the peak number to whom these lectures could appeal has not yet been reached.

On Saturday, the 23rd, the first lecture was given by Mr. Richard Ackerley, President of the Illuminating Engineering Society, on "Artificial Lighting." Mr. Ackerley's paper was robust, critical of his problem, and full of practical information, illustrated by entertaining demonstrations. The discussion clearly brought out the need for a greater study of this subject, and to this end we are assured of the support of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

The second lecture, given by Mr. W. Allen [A.], of the Building Research Station, on "Planning for Daylight," appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Allen spoke most lucidly on the principles to be followed in order to secure betterment in this immense subject. His slides upset many preconceived theories.

Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F.] was Chairman of the first session and paid a graceful compliment to the work of the Architectural Science Board in organising these lectures. Mr. Henry Strauss, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, Chairman of the second session, said that he felt strongly that it was in the best interest of democracy that the fully qualified and trained technician should be used on all works of building and planning, and he urged architects strongly to press for this.

On Saturday, the 30th, Mr. Robert Fitzmaurice, of the Building Research Station, read a scholarly paper on "The Architect's Approach to the Problem of Noise in Buildings," in which he showed how planning itself is of the first importance to success, and he emphasised the absolute necessity for the architect to assess both the sources of noise and the degree of quietness required.

Mr. F. L. Brady, also of the Building Research Station, who was the last lecturer, gave an informative and highly practical paper on "The Fundamental Principles of the Weathering of Building Materials." We hope to publish Mr. Brady's paper in the JOURNAL at an early date.

The Chairman for the first session, Sir Edward Appleton, F.R.S., Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, expressed his extreme pleasure at being asked to take the Chair. He remarked that it was his experience that scientific design was not completely satisfactory without the co-operation of the artist. From this point of view he commended the Royal Institute for its foresight in sponsoring the Architectural Science Board.

Mr. Hugh Beaver, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Chem.E., Director-General of the Ministry of Works and Planning, who took the chair for Mr. Brady's lecture, said that he was glad to be present because the close liaison between his Ministry and the Royal Institute could only be furthered by such meetings.

In conclusion the chairman of the Architectural Science Board thanked all the lecturers and chairmen for so kindly co-operating with the Royal Institute and for the generous way in which they gave their time and work.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

In 1938 the London County Council made Regulations under section 9 (2) of the London Building Act (Amendment) Act, 1935, relating to applications for modifications or waivers of building by-laws Nos. 68 and 91 so as to permit the use of fire protection for structural steelwork other than the fire protection required and provided for in the building by-laws. The statement of information for the guidance of applicants appended to the Regulations contains references to buildings with floors at a greater height than 50 ft. above ground level, this height being based on the provisions in Part VIII of the London Building Act, 1930. When these provisions were amended and re-enacted in Part V of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939, the height referred to was reduced to 42 ft. and the Council has accordingly amended the statement of information by the substitution of "42 feet" for "50 feet." A copy of the Regulations and statement showing the amendments can be seen in the Library.

THE R.I.B.A. EXHIBITION "REBUILDING BRITAIN"

When the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee was set up in the spring of 1941 it was clear to the Council that its tasks would not be fulfilled simply by the organisation of study groups or even by the successful completion of study programmes. This side of the Committee's work, which has been in progress for almost two years, has resulted in the publication of many interesting reports, important to the profession itself as instruments in the evolution of our attitude to the salient tasks of reconstruction and valuable outside the ranks of the profession to the leaders in Government departments whose task is associated with our own.

The big second task is essentially outward-looking even more ambitiously than the first task—looking beyond the Government to the public on whose will alone a democratic government can act.

The R.I.B.A. Exhibition *Rebuilding Britain* is not the end of the R.I.B.A.'s endeavour to face the public, to analyse their needs and to offer our solutions. We can hope and expect that it is hardly the beginning of a new and fresher association of the architects of Britain with the people they serve—in a sense, it is picking up an old thread of "public relations" which was ambitiously woven before the war by the old Public Relations Committee, but with this difference: that whereas in the pre-war years there was only a tepid public interest in the subject, there is now a healthy national demand for a better planned country.

A large part of the present Exhibition is an analysis of needs which attempts only tentative but none the less stimulating indications of the way the needs can be met.

"If we are going to be determined about getting something genuinely better than we have had before, we need to be clear in our minds about what sort of things are important. We don't need to be able to suggest plans in detail at this stage; but we do need to know something about the extent of the problem and what standards the plans should satisfy when they are eventually worked out. We do need to know what possibilities there are, and to realise what advantages those possibilities could give us in the way of pleasanter and healthier lives."

The first section of the Exhibition has this key-word: NEEDS. The need for better living conditions, for better facilities for education, for better health facilities and working conditions. Each of the four first screens elaborates this picture of a people whose standards are inherently high but whose needs to reach those standards individually and as a community have not yet been met. There is every reason for us to be convinced that technically everything is possible. We could design "ideal homes." The Exhibition demonstrates that we could all have the countryside really beside us in work and play. Architects can and have designed schools full of light and space, and well equipped and well sited. They have designed hospitals and community buildings to match the need. *Technically* architects and planners can give all these things, but it is not simply a technical problem but one of elaborate growth. The problem is not one worked out on a clean sheet; the sheet is badly smudged and many confusing symbols have been added.

So the next section of the Exhibition deals with what has appened to the British country and town, and what is happening

now. The process of overcrowding and the continuance of the process to-day is illustrated and the argument made that only rational and national town and country planning can stop it.

The next screens show how the clearly defined function of old towns received from their citizens and their designers simple and efficient expression, and how the complex functions of the new industrial cities presented problems which defeated for a hundred years and more the skill and imagination of our people who lived in them.

Next, the story of the Exhibition turns to explain the two opposed theories of town development: Howard's Garden City and Tony Garnier's *Cité Industrielle*. Howard's and Garnier's theories are landmarks in the history of town planning; they made the first really important contributions to the solution of overcrowding. Corbusier comes in as a synthesiser of the ideas of both in his *Ville Radieuse* plans for a three million population city.

One screen then demonstrates five generalised needs:—

- (1) That homes should be separate from work areas, in pleasant surroundings.
- (2) That conditions in the work areas should be healthy and cheerful.
- (3) That it should be easy for people to get to and from their work and out into the country.
- (4) That our towns should be designed with clearly defined districts and centres to make good social life possible.
- (5) That towns and countryside must be planned together so that good agricultural land is not wasted.

Analysis is made of needs in terms of the family unit, the residential, neighbourhood, borough and district units, each unit having its essential expression in the possession of or the grouping round certain building elements: houses, schools, shops, libraries, railway stations, museums and galleries, civic offices, etc. The needs of each unit are demonstrated in detail and the major building elements isolated and analysed: housing; industry and large-scale work; transport and communication of people and services by rail, road, air, wire and pipe.

And thus after the towns, the country and the needs of country people and of the industries that maintain the life of the countryside are analysed, and it is shown how much must be done to make agriculture prosperous and efficient, and how much the countryside itself has to give to the city dwellers and the country as a whole.

On several screens there is an outline of the major problems of national planning—a vision of the goal we aim at, a synopsis of the survey and emphasis on the need for local plans linked to the national plan. From Professor Eva Taylor's maps it is shown how the major concentration of industrial life in England lies on and round the London-Liverpool line and how this points to one possible direction for a national plan by concentration on this already defined line. This, in contrast to the other main theory of development, the dispersal of industrial activity over the whole country: the Garnier-Howard opposition on an extended scale with a third alternative based on regional administration.

From this point the Exhibition turns to more specialised study and presentation of the problem and possible solutions by analysis of London. It may be necessary, says the title of a screen, to build some new towns, but the greatest problem is how to reorganise the existing towns where most of us live in overcrowded conditions. Our towns are continually being rebuilt and extended—if new plans were prepared this development could be directed to our common advantage. London is taken as typical; its road pattern has persisted from early times and is entirely unsuited to present needs. The point is made that what is left of our historical buildings is contained in the 1860 maps. Any rebuilding outside this line will meet very little worth preserving.

The problems involved in the development of a master plan for London are outlined and the need emphasised for such a plan to conform to whatever can be detected as fixed conditions; also, to be adaptable to meet changing conditions. The influence of both Howard and Garnier on current planning thought is re-emphasised with special reference to London and various sample master plans are shown. An interesting contrast is made between the actual 1914-38 new building in London as it was undertaken

and how it might have been done if it had been controlled by a master plan.

The Exhibition so far has been on territorial planning; now it turns to architecture. First, the historical development of building from hand-made to increasingly machine-made and equipped buildings is shown.

Prefabrication, the most topical of all building problems, is displayed in detail; what it can offer in solution of our vast post-war housing needs, what its limitations are, what, in fact, prefabrication means to us here in Britain. The prodigious resources of modern building in materials and techniques are shown not merely as the means to a solution but as complicating factors which demand from us more organisation, more co-operation between the sections of the building industry and the designing professions. No one can prophesy what our cities will look like—we shall only develop a definite style when all fields of building and engineering science co-operate.

And so it ends with the last caption: "We are on the threshold of a new era and if we use the organisation and spirit of co-operation existing now, we can transform our cities and our countryside, and for the first time in history produce good conditions for everybody."

NOTES ON THE EXHIBITION

There are over 300 photographs and diagrams in this Exhibition. In the limited space available in the JOURNAL, it has been possible in the following illustrations to give an indication only of the scope of the Exhibition. In addition to photographs there are many diagrams of considerable interest; only one or two of these can be reproduced in the JOURNAL, as we have to go to press before the Exhibition is complete.

TIMES OF SHOWING

The Exhibition was opened at the National Gallery on February 25 by Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., and will remain on view for about two months, after which it is hoped to show it in the provinces and possibly to the men in the Home Forces.

The times of showing at the National Gallery are as follows:

Monday-Thursday: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (admission 6d.).

Friday: 10 a.m.—6.30 p.m. (admission 6d.).

Saturday: 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (admission free).

Sunday: 2 p.m.—5 p.m. (admission free).

LECTURES

Lectures are being arranged at the National Gallery at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday afternoons in connection with the Exhibition. Admission is free. The first six lectures will be:

March 6.—**Why we must Plan**, by Dr. Julian Huxley, F.R.S.

March 13.—**Mapping "What Is" and Planning "What Might Be"**, by Professor Eva Taylor, F.R.G.S.

March 20th.—**Architecture and Planning**, by Mr. W. H. Ansell, M.C., P.R.I.B.A.

March 27.—**The Homes We Want**, by Miss Elizabeth Denby [Hon. A.].

April 3.—**Community Planning**, by Professor W. G. Holford [A.].

April 10.—**Man-power and Rebuilding**, by Mr. Richard Coppock, C.B.E., [Hon. A.].

PUBLICATIONS

In connection with the Exhibition a book has been prepared, *Rebuilding Britain* (published by Lund Humphries, price 3s. 6d.). This contains the story of the Exhibition and a digest of the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's Reports published to date. Copies of the book will be on sale at the Exhibition.

A booklet is also being produced by the *Architectural Review*. This will be on sale at the Exhibition, and will take the place of a catalogue.

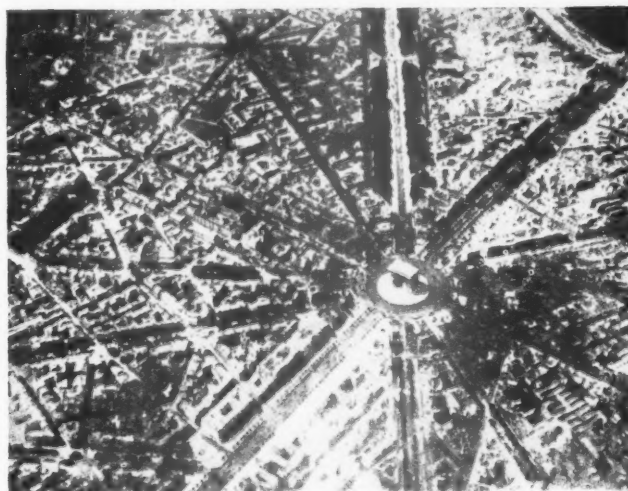
EXHIBITION FUND

The Exhibition which has just been opened at the National Gallery has cost a great deal of money as well as a great deal of thought. The task of raising this money was undertaken by a General Management Committee consisting of equal numbers of members of the R.I.B.A. and of representatives of Associations of Builders, Manufacturers, etc.

Through the generosity of all sections of the Building Industry, the Committee have received the great bulk of the money needed, and the remainder is covered by guarantees. But the Committee are, very rightly, anxious to avoid a call upon guarantors, and they believe that there must be many members of the R.I.B.A. who would welcome an opportunity of bearing a share, along with all other sections of the Building Industry, in this united effort to educate public opinion. They therefore ask members to show their enthusiasm for good planning by sending a donation however small.

Donations from individual firms have been subscribed anonymously through Trade Associations, and it has been decided that the same anonymity should be observed in dealing with donations from architects. Subscriptions will, therefore, be acknowledged by post, and not in the JOURNAL. Cheques should be made out to the "R.I.B.A. Exhibition Fund," and addressed to the Secretary, Reconstruction Committee, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE COMPLEXITY OF THE MODERN PLANNING PROBLEM



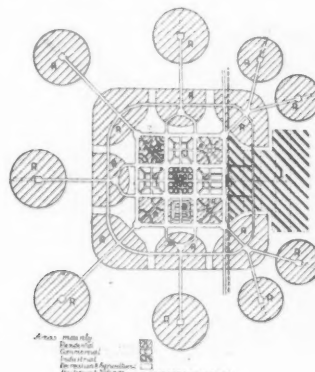
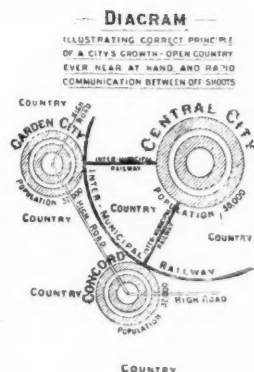
Wile World Photos

(Above) The Etoile, Paris.

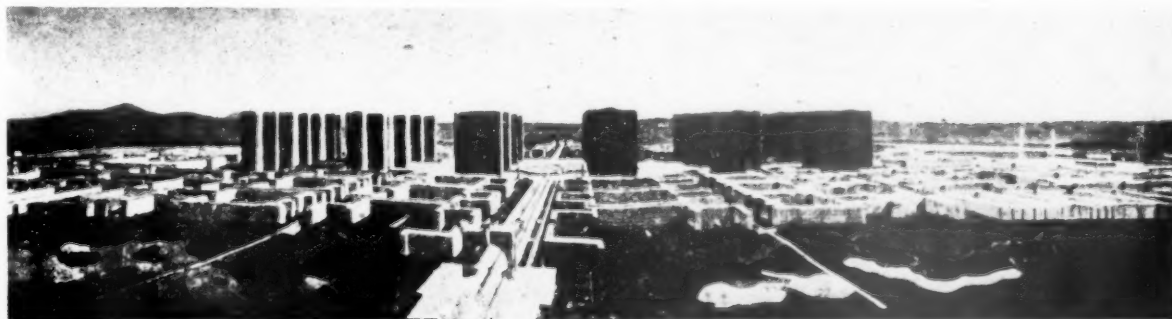
(Left) New York, from *City Planning* by Hegemann.

THE 19TH CENTURY FINDS NO SOLUTION

Howard and Garnier Start New Lines of Thought

(Left) Howard's diagram, from *City of Tomorrow*.

(Right) Unwin's diagram.

(Below) Le Corbusier: *La Ville Radieuse*.



Theatre.

Architectural Press

WHAT THE COMMUNITY NEEDS: AMENITIES FOR EVERY DAY LIFE



Open-air Restaurant, Regent's Park.

Fox Photos Ltd.

Exhibition Hall.

(Right) Department store (Peter Jones, London.)

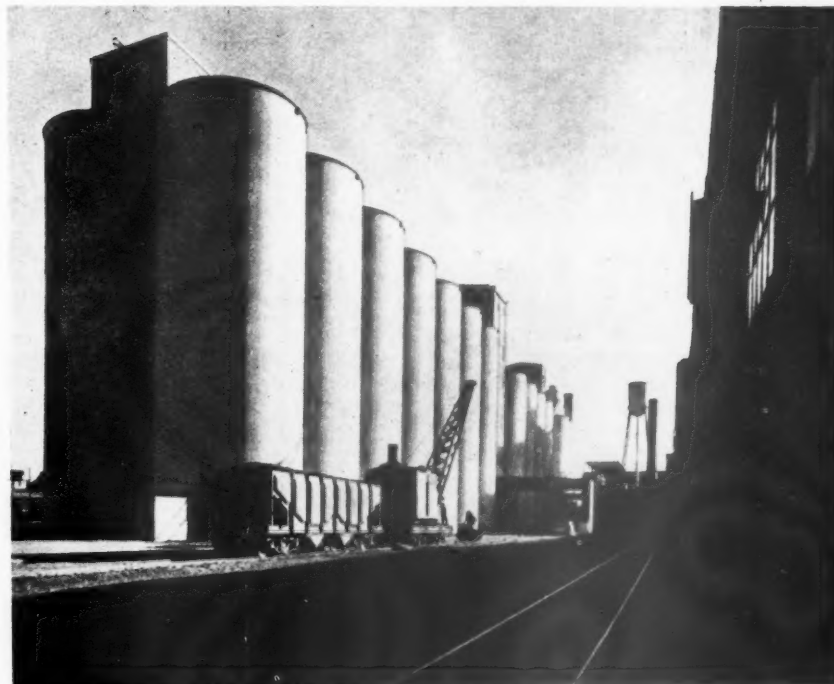
(Below) Housing scheme, Sweden, from *City Planning* by Hegemann.



HOMES SEPARATE FROM WORKING AREAS—IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS



INDUSTRY:
AMENITIES FOR EFFICIENT WORK



(Right) Grain elevators.

(Below) Chevrolet plant.

(From *Industrial Architecture of Albert Kahn, Inc.*, by Nelson.)

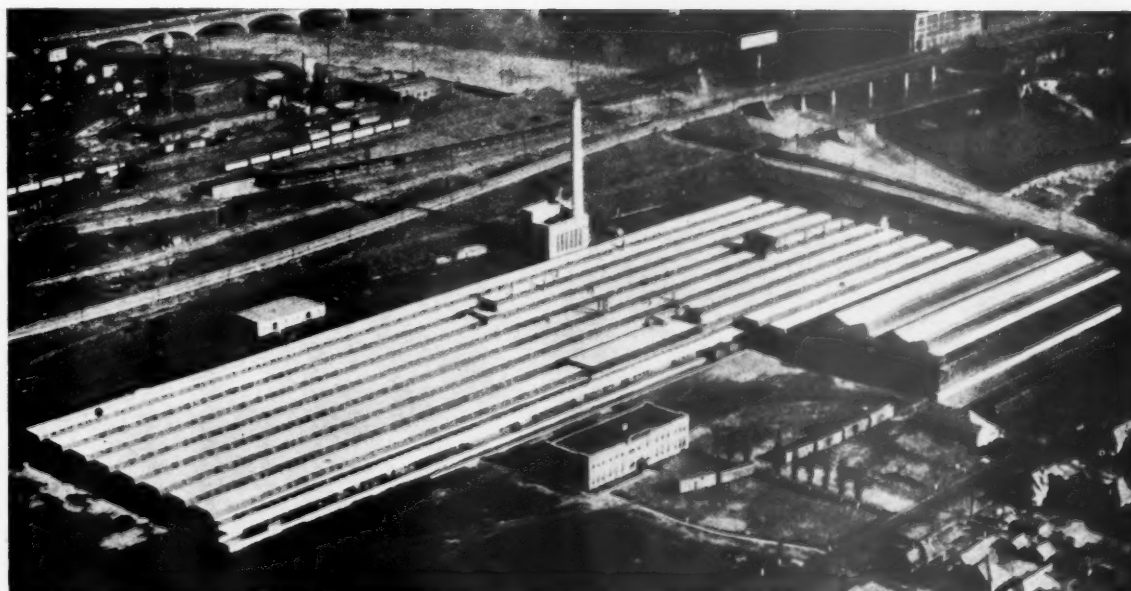




Fig. 1

TRANSPORT OF MEN AND SERVICES

An integral part of Town and Country Planning

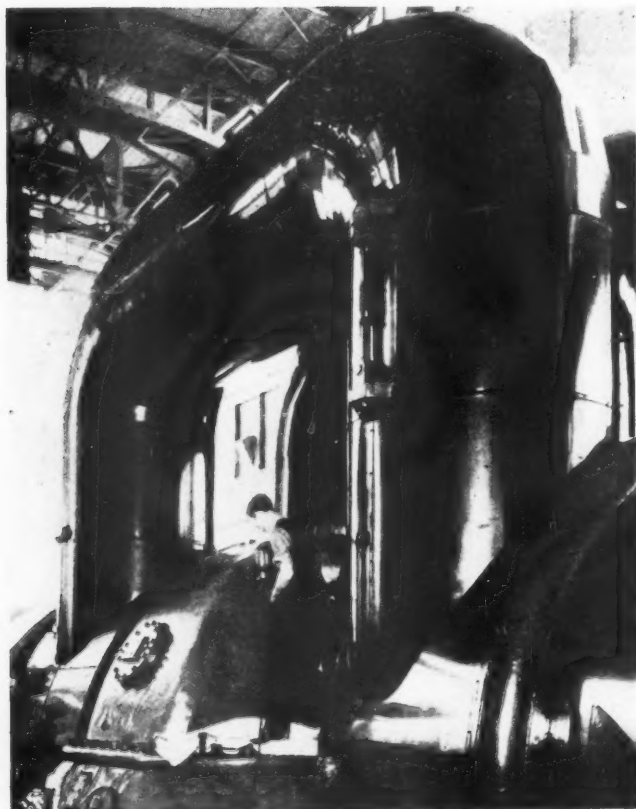


Fig. 2

Fox Photos Ltd.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

British Council

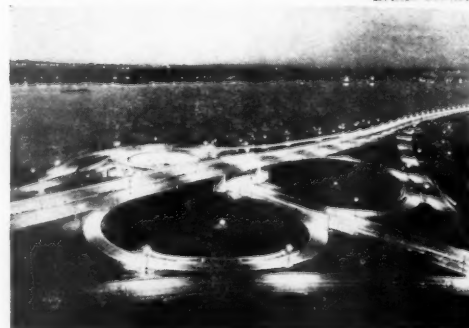


Fig. 5

FIG. 1.—Railway terminal (Florence) from *City Planning* by Hegemann.

FIGS. 2 and 4.—Transport of services by pipe and by wire.

FIG. 3.—Trunk road (Merritt Parkway, U.S.A.).

FIG. 5.—Cloverleaf crossing, West Side, New York.



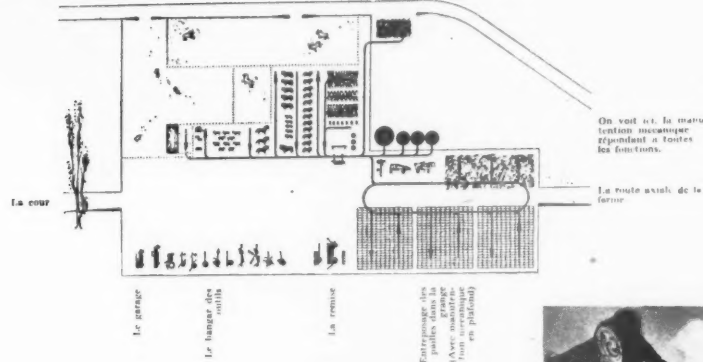
Eric Guy, Reading

THE COUNTRYSIDE WORKING THE COUNTRY

Etable porca
 Etable mouton
 Etable chevre
 Etable taureau
 vaches, vaches
 Etable brebis
 Préparation de
 laitières des
 brebis et
 moutons
 — La fumier.
 — Les silos à fourrage et à grain.
 — Le bûcher, emmagasinage, etc.
 — Dépôt des récoltes.

**Agriculture needs modern
methods and up-to-date
equipment**

(Right) Le Corbusier : *La Ferme Radieuse*.



ENJOYING THE COUNTRY

The countryside can be used for leisure and recreation
without interfering with agriculture or spoiling the
natural beauty



Architectural Press



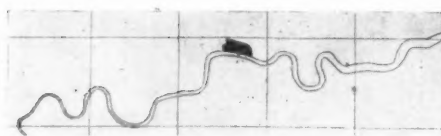
Architectural Press



Fox Photos Ltd.

(Left) A well-laid out
holiday-camp in the
heart of the country.

(Right) A proper site
provided for campers.



Roman

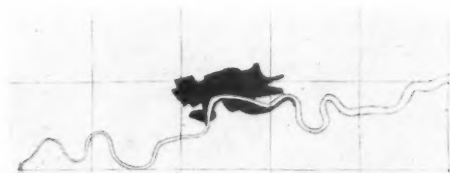
THE



1560

GROWTH

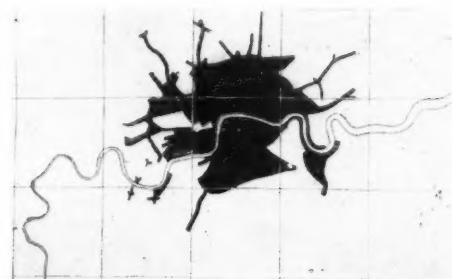
OF



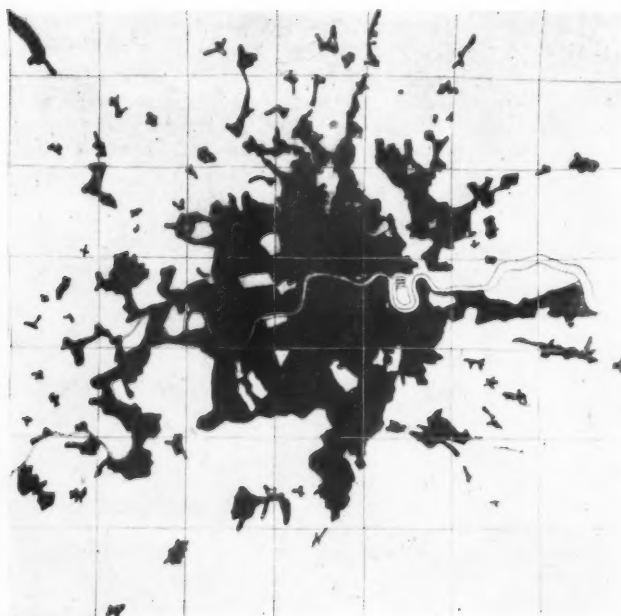
1784

L O N D O N

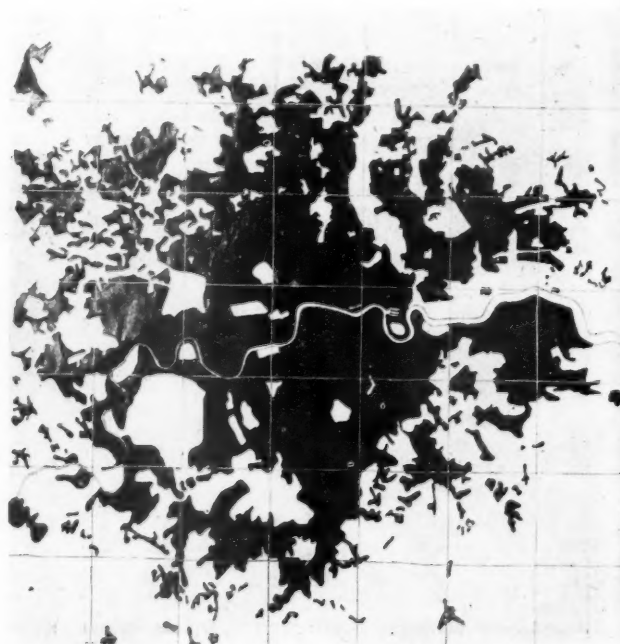
UNREGULATED EXPANSION



1862



1914



1939

SUGGESTIONS FOR A MASTER PLAN

Howard and Garnier both aimed at providing the same conditions but suggested different methods of application. These diagrams show how either of these methods might be used to form a master plan for London

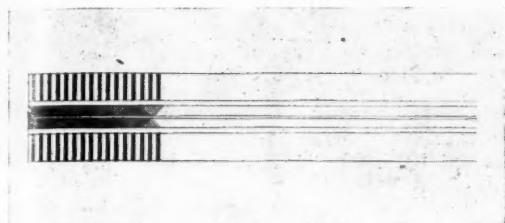


Fig. 1

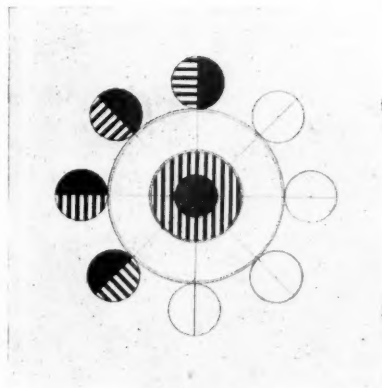


Fig. 2

Figs. 3 & 4.—The above diagrams adapted to introduce green space.

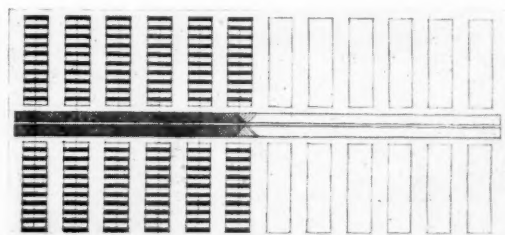


Fig. 3

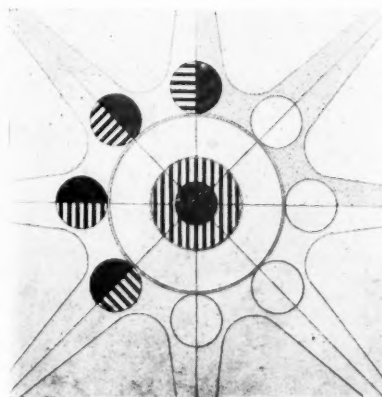


Fig. 4

FIG. 1.—Diagram of linear type town (Garnier).

FIG. 2.—Diagram of satellite type town (Howard).

FIGS. 5 and 6.—The diagrams finally adapted to geographical conditions.

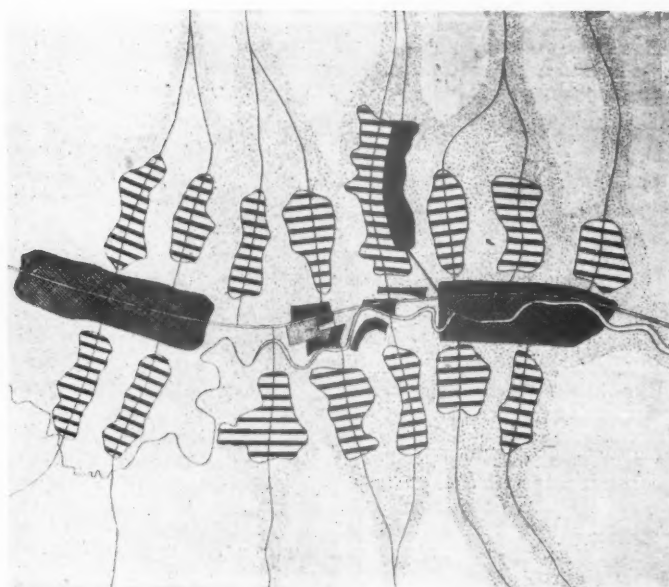
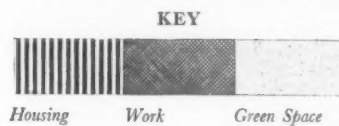


Fig. 5

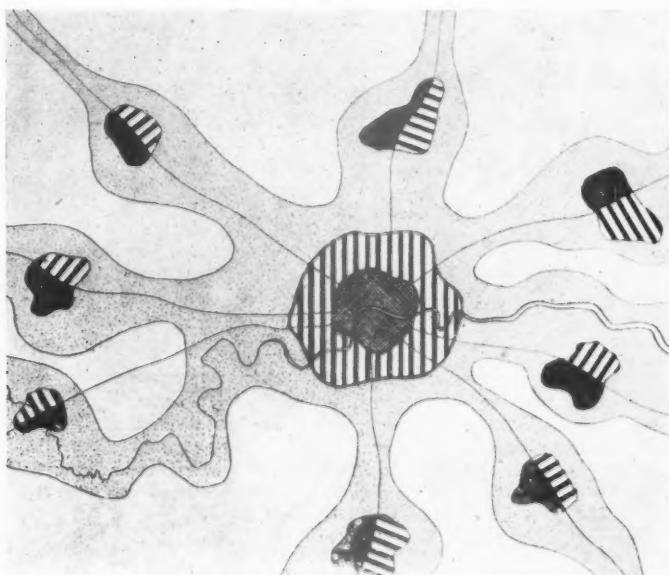


Fig. 6



St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol,
from *Architecture of the
Renaissance in England* by
Gotch & Brown.

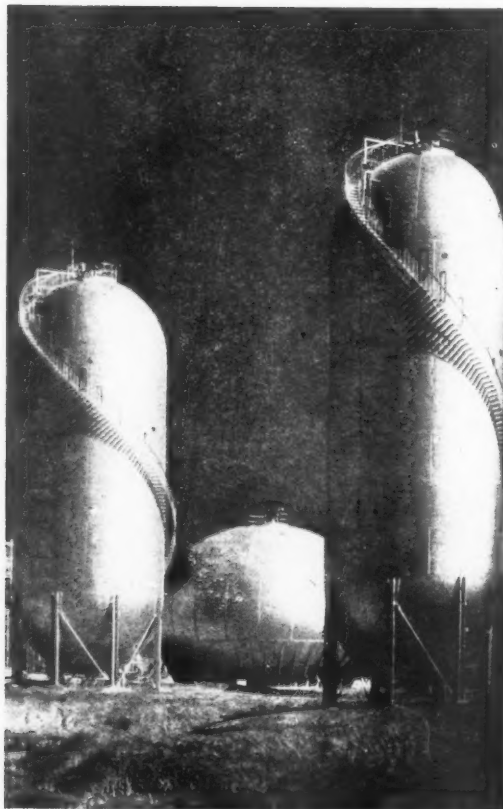
In the past, Buildings were made by hand.
Technical development has made available
an abundance of new materials and new
structural forms

HAND-MADE—

HOW SHALL WE BUILD?

We cannot foresee what
the new Britain will look
like, but if we build sin-
cerely we shall certainly
produce an architecture
comparable with the past

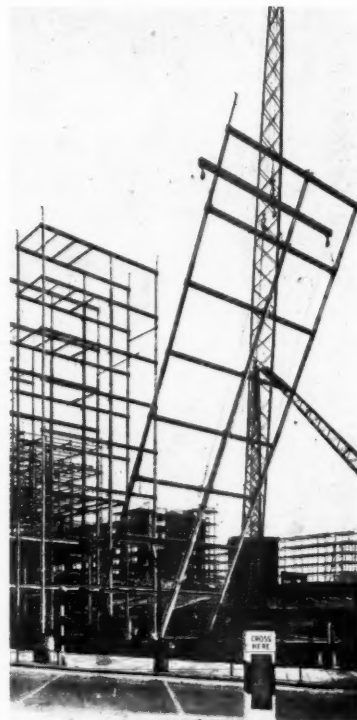
AND MACHINE MADE



Architectural Record

(Centre) Steel Alloy Gas Containers.

(Right) Quarry Hill Estate, Leeds, during erection.



Architectural Record

DAYLIGHTING OF BUILDINGS IN URBAN DISTRICTS

*A lecture read at the R.I.B.A. on 23 January 1943 by William Allen [A.], of the Building Research Station.**

At the present time, the standard of daylighting found on the lower floors of buildings in urban districts is governed largely by byelaws which limit the heights of buildings, angles of setback, and so forth. The daylight provided is often not enough for any practical purpose, but it is an amenity nevertheless generally considered well worth while, and no doubt the standard maintained by this means was felt to be the best practical compromise between the ideals of daylighting and hard realities of dense development in cities. The problem has, however, in late years been the subject of active research, and during the present war in particular, developments have occurred which bear upon this problem, and which should be of interest to architects and town planners. These have not previously been published, and we welcome, therefore, this present opportunity of bringing them to your attention.

I must begin by a brief reference to the measurement of daylighting.

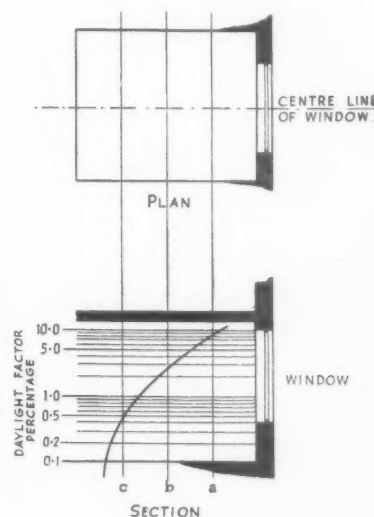
It will be apparent that the intensity of daylight is not constant, that it varies throughout the day, and from day to day throughout the year, and therefore that the design of daylighting to a specific intensity, as with artificial light, is impossible. The method which is adopted instead is to design so that a certain proportion of the light available outdoors is provided at given points indoors. To some extent the proportion desirable is related to a comfort condition of the eye, which dislikes too great a disparity between the indoor and outdoor illumination. But in the main, design is adjusted so that under conditions such as we have outdoors on an average dull day in winter, the proportion of illumination indoors is sufficient for whatever purpose we have in mind.

The ratio of the daylight illumination at a given point indoors to that outdoors at the same moment is known as the daylight factor and is expressed simply as a percentage; thus the daylight factor at some point may be 5.0 per cent., which means that we have 5.0 per cent. of the total daylight available outdoors. It has been customary to assume that on an average dull day in winter in England the illumination outdoors is of the order of 500 foot candles, so that a daylight factor of 5 per cent. would then represent 25 foot candles. It has frequently been remarked by writers on this subject that a daylight factor of 0.2 per cent., or 1 foot candle on the assumed "dull day," represents a point below which daylight is considered inadequate for any normal purpose. Perhaps it is best described by its common cognomen, the "grumble-point."

There are various methods of analysis and prediction available now, of which two are worth a brief mention here. First must come the Waldram diagram, which has been described in a D.S.I.R. publication, *Illumination Research Technical Paper No. 7*. This method has been in use for some time now, and many people have found it very satisfactory. The other method to which I would refer is a recent Building Research Station development, the daylight factor protractor, introduced during the war in connection with the design of war factories but now extended so as to be suitable for the analysis of daylighting provided by almost any arrangement of glazing. The first protractor was described in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for 20 May 1940, and proved to be a popular method of analysis. The full range of protractors and auxiliaries may be secured from the Building Research Station, together with instructions for use.

Whichever method is used, the routine of analysis takes much

the same form. On a selected cross-section through the room a number of points are chosen, and the daylight factor for each point is found. These factors are put on a scale and a curve is drawn through them. This we call the daylight curve; one is shown in Fig. 1. The vertical scale in this case is logarithmic, which has the advantage that it represents more truly than a linear scale the way in which the eye responds to light; but it has the peculiarity—at least so far as this work is concerned—that there is no zero. The result is that when the curve reaches the point where no sky is visible, it simply turns downward, as shown in the case illustrated. We speak of the point where the view of the sky disappears as the no-sky line.



A TYPICAL DAYLIGHT CURVE

Fig. 1.

To complete an analysis for a room with simple obstruction, curves are taken on two or three parallel sections, and points of equal value on each curve are then connected on plan, in the form of daylight contours. Such an analysis might normally involve finding daylight factors for 9 or 10 points and should take, say, from 20-30 minutes to do. Complete analyses of this sort are not needed for the purpose of this discussion and no further reference to them will be made. With this brief background, therefore, I should like to turn now to my main problem.

So far as I have been able to discover, the most significant published studies of daylighting in planning are those by Gropius and by Beckett. Both of these writers examined what is essentially the same problem, but they studied it in different ways: Gropius (1) by a graphical method and Beckett (2) by mathematics. Their main point can be made quite briefly. Using parallel buildings, Gropius observed that for a given total floor space on a site, it was better to build higher buildings farther apart. In this way the angle subtended from the top of one building to the ground floor of the next was reduced, making it possible to see sky farther into the lower rooms. You can observe this in Fig. 2, where 5, 10 and 15-storey buildings are shown in cross-section. In each case the total floor space or population density on the site would remain the same, but you will see that whereas the angle subtended at the ground floor in the 5-storey arrangement is about 51 deg., it is reduced to about 39 deg. in the 10-storey arrangement and 36 deg. for 15 storeys. I think Gropius made the added observation that there was a limit to the improvement obtainable in this way, but Beckett, using mathematical methods, brought this out more fully, together with several other interesting relationships.

*Crown copyright reserved.

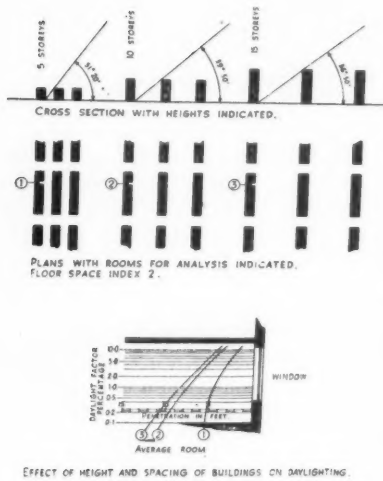


Fig. 2.

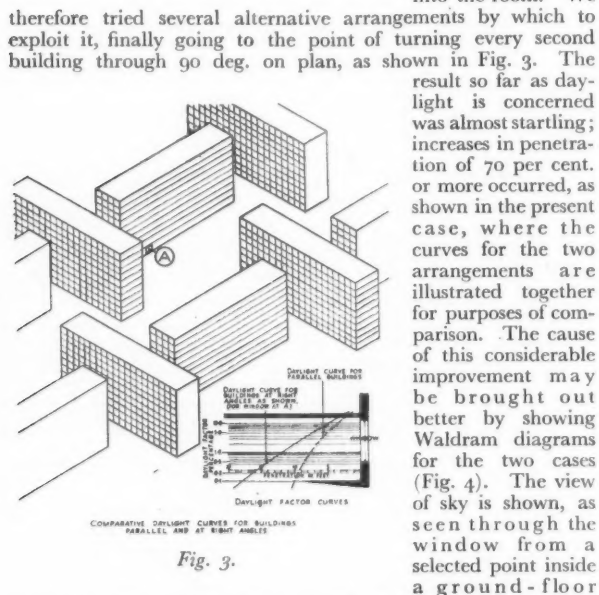


Fig. 3.

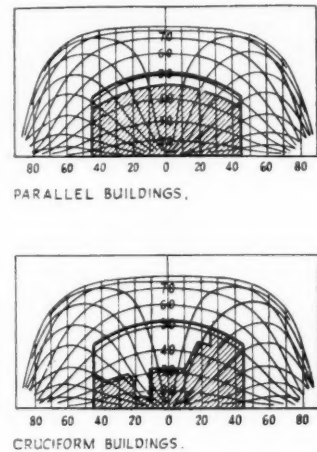
room; in the parallel arrangement of buildings the skyline is a more or less constant height, and it is apparent that the view of sky will disappear rapidly as one goes back into the room, while with the alternative arrangement a substantial area of sky is visible much lower, and consequently its effect on the penetration of light is much greater. This is a significant point to establish, because from it we can postulate that a serrated skyline has advantages in respect of lighting not possessed by the constant sky-line, which it has been the custom to encourage through many centuries of town planning.

This seemed a promising start to the study, and we therefore turned our attention to other types of plan than this simple rectangle. It seemed to us that there were four major plan types: the hollow square, the cruciform, including the "L" and "T" which are simple variations, the "Y," and the rectangle. We decided to examine each in turn, keeping the spacing of each type, centre to centre, the same, and also the

This was an important principle to establish, but it is not the whole story. For one thing, only parallel buildings were examined, and for another, no account was apparently taken of the gap which occurs between the ends of the buildings. It seemed to us that this gap might be an important factor if properly used, because through it a view could be obtained of at least some area of sky at a sufficiently low angle for the light to penetrate better into the room. We

the result so far as daylight is concerned was almost startling; increases in penetration of 70 per cent. or more occurred, as shown in the present case, where the curves for the two arrangements are illustrated together for purposes of comparison. The cause of this considerable improvement may be brought out better by showing Waldram diagrams for the two cases (Fig. 4). The view of sky is shown, as seen through the window from a selected point inside a ground-floor

total floor space, or floor space index.* This meant changing the height, as each plan type had a different area on a single floor. Thus the hollow square was lowest, the cruciform next, and so on. Each was assumed to be on sites of equal size, 200 ft. square, built up to the street line; in other words, the buildings were each 200 ft. across their biggest dimension. Roads were taken as 60 ft. and the spacing in the centre was therefore 260 ft. The plans, the heights and the resulting daylight curves are shown in Fig. 5, for one constant density of development where the floor space is three times the site area. The daylight curves are for ground-floor rooms, the storey height overall being 10 ft., which leaves the



WALDRAM DIAGRAMS TO SHOW THE VIEW OF SKY OBTAINED WITH COMPARATIVE ARRANGEMENTS OF BUILDINGS

Fig. 4.

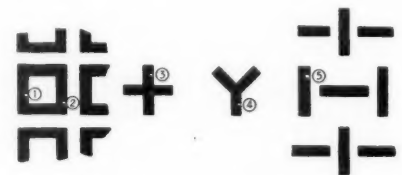
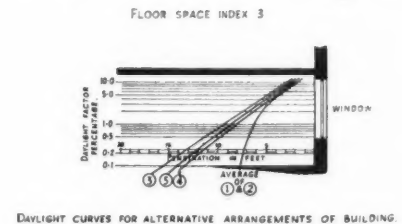


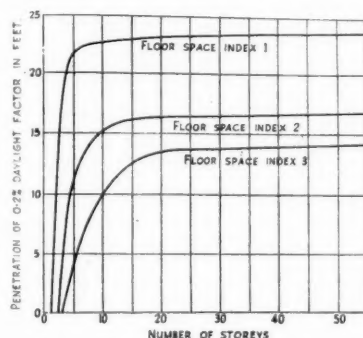
Fig. 5.



window to rise to 9 ft. The windows themselves were 10 ft. wide in all the cases I will mention. The rooms selected for analysis were located as shown in the figure. It will be seen that in the case of the hollow square, two rooms were selected, one facing inward and one outward. The curves have been averaged to produce one curve to represent this type plan. The average penetration shown compares very unfavourably with the penetration for the cruciform building, but beyond this type and height no further significant improvement is obtained even with buildings at right angles as previously examined. The results are perhaps best shown in the form of curves, as in Fig. 6, where the penetration of the 0.2 per cent. daylight factor is shown on the vertical scale and the height of the building on the horizontal. This is a family of curves for floor space indices from 1 to 3. It is clear from curves of this

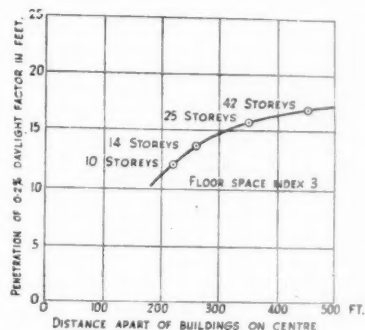
*The Floor space index is here taken to be the ratio $\frac{\text{total floor space.}}{\text{total site area.}}$
The site area includes streets and open spaces.

type that the improvement in daylighting is rapid up to a point, but beyond this there is little to gain by additional height. For an index of 3 the height is about 14 storeys, which is reached in the cruciform arrangement, and the penetration of the 0.2 per cent. daylight factor is about 12 ft. compared with 7 ft. for the hollow square.



GENERAL VARIATION OF DAYLIGHTING WITH NUMBER OF STOREYS.
WINDOW HEAD HEIGHT 9'-0"

Fig. 6.



GENERAL VARIATION OF DAYLIGHTING WITH SPACING OF BUILDINGS

Fig. 7.

We next examined the result of increasing the space between buildings, again increasing the height to keep the floor space index constant. The result is shown in Fig. 7 for an index of 3, and the effect is again to increase the penetration, with evidence once more, however, that the increases are eventually limited. The spacing was originally 260 ft. on centre, and by the time it has reached 350 ft., and the height has risen to 25 storeys, the 0.2 per cent. daylight factor is penetrating some 16 ft., an increase of 3 ft.

This concludes my brief summary of the main body of this investigation; it has provided certain quantitative data on the relation between the penetration of daylight, the plan type, spacing and height of buildings. I would now like to discuss the bearing of these findings upon practice.

The first point, and it is very important, is this. The hollow square arrangement is typical of normal development, and probably for these two reasons, namely, because it fronts directly on the street, which is often considered desirable in appearance and access, and because, where individual pieces of property are developed independently, there is nowhere else to put the individual buildings. In other words, where independent, piecemeal development proceeds, the hollow square is virtually the only possible form. Unfortunately, as we have seen, it leads also to the least successful daylighting. Therefore it follows that unless it becomes possible by some means to undertake comprehensive development in urban districts, no material improvement in daylighting can be obtained, except by the unlikely and, in many respects, unattractive course of reducing the density of development.

In this respect, it is interesting to note that before the war the density of development, or floor space index, in such districts as, for instance, the City of London, was of the order of 2. Where re-development was proceeding, the tendency was for the floor space index to move much higher, to 3, 4, or more, as the buildings went to the allowable heights. You will see that with continued use of the type of development I have called the hollow square, the outlook for the provision of better daylighting will be prejudiced. In some cases in practice it will be improved over present conditions by increasing street widths, but on the average it will certainly be no better than I have demonstrated, and there does not seem to be any evidence that this is considered adequate.

My reference to street widths brings me to another point. The floor space index, and population density of London, to take a typical case, was rising before the war, and this in spite of difficulty of access and limited parking facilities. With the improvement in street layout, which can be expected at least in some measure after the war, it can be foreseen that the tendency to rising densities will be accelerated, and

in many respects it is to be encouraged as reducing overall city areas. It does mean, however, that if building is allowed to continue along its present lines, the daylight standard will be depressed. This is true not only of daylight but of noise, and, I think, of sunshine as well. But I would like to point out that, so far as daylighting is concerned, it appears that the type of building development which is to be encouraged should be associated with a policy concerning density. If it is, for instance, felt to be desirable that a certain density be encouraged in a given district, then we can at once determine what type of plan is best, what size of land unit is required, what height should be set, and so on. The subject requires much more development along these lines, for there are the other amenities to be considered, and there are possibilities, too, of localising very high

density developments as nuclei, while much lower densities occur nearby, perhaps as residential units. This question of density appears in fact to be a point of first importance in relating amenity standards to other aspects of urban development, such as traffic provision.

It is impossible at present to say what standards of daylighting should be provided, though studies of these are proceeding. However, some possibilities are clear. For instance, in the City of London as it was before the war, it should have been practicable to have 0.2 per cent. daylight factor 15 or 16 ft. into the ground floor of a building, assuming a window head of only 9 ft. This is, of course, an unusually low height for the ground floors of office buildings, and if the more normal height of, say, 12 or 15 ft. were used, a penetration of the order of 25 ft. becomes possible. Even with a higher index of 3, a penetration of 20 ft. is possible with a 12-ft. window head. Such conditions as these are almost entirely unknown on the ground floors of buildings in urban districts at the present time.

I will conclude with two points. I have tried to show that the question of daylighting concerns both the town planner and the architect. It would be impossible to set any sort of reasonable and desirable standard for architects to reach without being able to assume at the same time the co-operation of the planner in providing suitable conditions for building. It is a point where co-ordination or failure appear to be the alternatives.

My last point is one upon which I am not really qualified to speak. I am not, officially, a town planner. But it seems to me that studies of this kind do show an unexpected field for research, and further, that in time we might expect to see a better co-ordinated approach to their problems by planners and architects wherein town planning may acquire a more quantitative character. I would think that to be a desirable characteristic.

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1. Gropius, W. "Rationelle Bebauungsweise," Third International Congress for Modern Buildings, Brussels, Nov. 1930, Stuttgart, 1931.
2. Beckett, H. E. "Population Densities and the Heights of Buildings." Trans. Ill. Eng. Soc., July 1942.

Correspondence

HOUSES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—The type plans of houses for agricultural workers sent by the Ministry of Health to local authorities indicate a standard of living of which this country can be justly proud. Here may be a unique opportunity for the profession to make a real contribution to the progress of domestic architecture.

There is plenty of scope within the framework of these traditional designs, but possibly nothing is at the moment more important than the evolution of a plan suitable for the economic use and repetitive assembly of materials. Can we not, for instance, "pin-point" plumbing? This would effect an immediate saving of material, labour, and time; and subsequently also of fuel and waste from frost. Other countries that are behind in living standards lead us in this respect.

Yours faithfully,

G. A. JELICOE [F.].

Arts Club, 4 Arlington Street, S.W.1.

11.1.43.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The interesting article in the last issue of the JOURNAL by W. F. Morris on "The Teaching of Architectural Appreciation in Schools" is so important and necessary at the moment that it should not be allowed to drop. It is reasonable that architectural training, both theoretical and practical, should be established in all our schools.

Five-and-twenty years ago I introduced a division for teaching architecture at Tonbridge School; it was most successful, blessed by three Headmasters and so approved by the Governors that they granted an annual scholarship of £75 for four years for the study of Architecture at the Universities or other approved architectural schools.

To further the study of this subject in the Public Schools, the whole system of scholarship awards needs much revision; an unequal share of money is allotted to Classics, consequently engineering and architecture—subjects now so closely allied—are starved, in some schools entirely neglected. Cannot the "Big Five" Public Schools do something about it before it is too late?

Yours truly,

MARTIN A. BUCKMASTER [Hon. A.].

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Having been an articulated pupil of Sir Reginald Blomfield from 1908-1911, and having been also privileged to enjoy his friendship for over 30 years, may I append a brief supplement to the admirable

obituary notice published in your columns, in which appreciative reference was made to the formidable list of his buildings and to his essays on architectural history and criticism?

It was highly stimulating to be apprenticed to a personage who was habitually described by his assistants as "the master." And the title was well merited, for to Blomfield architecture was a profession the practice of which entailed the acquirement of a number of difficult accomplishments. He was indeed the complete architect, a swift, imperious man who, moreover, had well trained himself for his chosen task. As evidence of his virtuosity as a draughtsman I may cite the fact that he had the most unusual knack of being able to set up half-inch details accurately without reference to a scale. And, unlike most of the younger generation of architects, he could design original ornament based on a wide range of historical precedent, as well as plan buildings, conceive the sound construction of all parts of such buildings, and dictate the most admirable specifications with an incredible rapidity. He never undertook more work than he could himself supervise, and it would have been difficult to imagine him delegating to an assistant the design of even as much as a single moulding.

He invariably upheld in his own person the status which he conceived to be appropriate to an exponent of "the mistress art." The type of client, whether plutocratic or "socially exalted," who presumes to adopt a patronising or hubristic attitude in his treatment of an architect, would have found it a salutary experience to encounter Reginald Blomfield in his professional capacity! Also, Blomfield took the view that an architect was not merely a private practitioner but a public man, entitled to conduct controversies on equal terms with statesmen and others who hold great sway in the world. Independent, sturdy and always incorruptible, he played an extremely important part in an age such as our own when the service of architecture is not merely a profitable pastime or an indulgence in the aesthetic instinct, but often needs to assume the form of a battle against forces either antipathetic to the proper practice of this art or actually destructive of many of its finest examples. His redoubtable and successful fight on behalf of the City churches threatened with demolition some years ago will long be remembered, as will also his valiant attempt to save the old Waterloo Bridge.

Sir Reginald Blomfield was often described by others, and was himself content to be known, as "an architect of the old school." The qualities which this term connotes, although they belong to an aristocratic tradition, are nevertheless essential to a democratic society, which especially needs for its well-being a number of candid critics capable of exposing and combating errors committed by the bureaucracy or by any other powerful agency. Of this virile type was Sir Reginald Blomfield, a great figure in the world of architecture, whose work and character command our respect and gratitude.

A. TRYSTAN EDWARDS [F.].

LIST OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD, R.A.

In the last number of the JOURNAL we published details of the late Sir Reginald Blomfield's career and referred to the many works of importance which he built during his 58 years as a practising architect. The following is a list of his works, supplied by Mr. Austin Blomfield [A.]:—

Public Buildings

Bath: Holburne Museum	1914
Lambeth Bridge (in conjunction with Mr. G. Topham Forrest, Architect to the L.C.C.)	1935-37
Lincoln: water tower	1909
Lincoln: public library	1913
Lincoln: Usher Picture Gallery	1929
Merchant Taylors' Hall: west entrance and other alterations	1904-26
Middlesex Hospital, London: new façade	1928
Playden, Sussex: water tower	1896
Rhodes House, New York	1912
Rotherham, Yorks: Chantry Bridge	1929
Rye: Cottage Hospital	1929
Shepperton Bridge, Surrey	1921
Stratford-on-Avon Bridge	1932

Commercial Buildings (including street frontages)

Ames Corner, E.C.4: shops and offices	1900
Army & Navy Stores: restaurant	1913
Carlton Gardens, No. 4: offices	1932
Central Electricity Board: towers	1934
Chelsea, King's Road: bank	1909
County Fire Office, Piccadilly Circus: façade	1924

Davis Mews, W.: offices and showrooms	1901
Glasshouse Street, W.1: L.C. & W. Bank	1910
Greycoat Place, S.W.: warehouses	1895
Kensington High Street: John Barker's (N. side)	1928-30
Leeds: Barclays Bank	1937
Leeds: garage; Headrow: façade	1924-38
Quadrant, Regent Street: façades	1910-20
Swan & Edgar, Piccadilly: façade	1930

Memorials

Aldington Church, Kent: lychgate and memorials	1906-10
Alma-Tadema Memorial, Royal Academy	1900
Animals Memorial, 1914-18 war	1925
Batchelors' Club: War Memorial	1923
Belgian War Memorial, Embankment	1925
Bury, Suffolk: War Memorial	1924
Cawley (Lord) Memorial	1919
Eltham, Kent: War Memorial	1926
Leeds: War Memorial	1924 ff.
Limerick: War Memorial	1923
Lincoln: War Memorial	1923
Loch Shiel: War Memorial	1919
Luton: War Memorial	1921
Northfleet: War Memorial	1923
Oxford: All Souls College: paving and Anson Memorial	1911-16
Paul's Cross, St. Paul's	1910
Pole Carew Memorial	1920
R.A.F. Memorial, Embankment	1921

Royal Academy Memorial	1930	Kingsbury: concrete house (for <i>Sunday Chronicle</i>) ..	1926
Rye: Memorial	1923	Kingston, Yorks: 2 cottages	1914
Torquay: War Memorial	1924	Knowlton Court, Kent: alterations and gardens ..	1904
Yarborough: Memorial	1926	Kyalarmi, Studland, I.O.W.: house and gardens ..	1910
Ypres: Menin Gate (for Imperial War Graves Commission)	1923-26	Leasam, Rye: house and gardens	1903
Also a large number of Military Cemeteries for the		Lees Court, Faversham	1911
Commission and Memorials for specific buildings or		Lyveden, Lincs: house	1909
towns	1919-23	Manoir de la Trinité, Jersey: restoration	1912
<i>Churches, Vicarages and Village Halls (see also Restorations)</i>		Marina, Yarmouth, I.O.W.: house	1896
Chart Church, Limpsfield, Surrey	1895	Mellerstain, Scotland: restorations, additions and gardens	1898-1912
Cranleigh, Surrey: village hall	1911	Melthorn, Lincs: house	1896
Farnham Church: pulpit	1898	Moundsmere, Hants: house 1906; garden house ..	1926
Hartest, Suffolk: village hall	1906	Murraythwaite, Scotland: house	1901
Lavant Church: pulpit	1895	Mystole, Kent: house	1895
Limpsfield Church: lychgate	1899	Netherseale Hall, Derby: restoration	1914
Newstead Vicarage, Lincoln	1919	Norton Court, Kent: restoration	1910
Portsea Parish Institute	1897	Packers Close, Newbury: house	1913
Rye: Vicarage 1900; mission room	1887	Parnham Court, Sussex: gardens	1910
St. Anton Cappelle, Berne, Switzerland	1897	Penn House, Bucks: alterations	1925
Sulgrave Institute: alterations and additions	1921-27	Penn House, Bath	1913
<i>Schools and Colleges</i>		The Point, Rye, Sussex	1899
Bablake, Suffolk, Village School	1887	Robbiewhat, Scotland: house	1901
Felsted School: boarding house	1900	Roscote, Yorks: gardens	1897
Haileybury: Bradby Music School and other additions	1887-1903	Rye, Sussex: houses	1890-1910
Hillside, Godalming, School and House	1897	St. Catherine's Estate, Broxbourne: 12 houses ..	1900
Oxford: Lady Margaret Hall	1896, 1900-30	Sandwich Bay: house	1912
Sherborne School: chapel and other buildings ..	1913-27	Saltcote, Rye: house	1906
Tiverton, Blundells School: additions	1901	Shearwater Estate, Surrey: houses	1890-91
Ypres, Belgium: British School	1923-27	Shenley, Herts: garden-house and garden	1907
<i>Domestic (including alterations and restorations)</i>		Southwater, Horsham: house and gardens	1891
Abbeystead, Lancaster: gardens	1910	Spearpoint, Kent: house and gardens	1899
Apethorpe, Lincs: alterations and additions	1905-12	Sturry, Kent: additions to house, garden	1907-23
Apsley House, Lancaster	1902	Swinford Old Manor, Kent: restoration	1887-96
Ashenden, Kent: house	1913	Upper Grosvenor Street, No. 20: alterations and re-	
Aubrey House, W.6: alterations and additions ..	1891	decoration	1910
Barwythe, Sussex: house	1906	Waldershare, Kent: house	1914
Beam Hall, Oxford: alterations	1923	Walton Heath: house	1912
Bellair Moat, Ireland: house	1889	Wandsworth Trust: houses and cottages	1915-18
Black Knoll, Hants: house	1889	Ward Lodge, Herts: garden	1894
Blanckney, Norfolk: house and gardens	1906	West Broyle, Chichester: house	1901
Boarzell, Hants: house and gardens	1908	Westwood, Worcs: restoration	1924
Boldre, Hants: house and gardens	1902	Weybridge: 2 houses	1888
Brandfold, Goudhurst, Kent: stables	1895	Whitley Homes, Surrey	1913-16
Brocklesby, Lincs: house and gardens	1901-12	Whittington, Berks: house and gardens	1908
Brooklands, Weybridge: house	1889	Wretham, Norfolk: house and gardens	1910
Cadboro', Rye, Sussex: workmen's cottages	1890	Wyphurst, Cranleigh: house	1900
Castle House, I.O.W.: house and gardens	1903	Yockley, Surrey: house and garden	1917
Caythorpe, Lincs: house and gardens	1899	<i>Clubs</i>	
Chequers, Bucks: restoration	1909	Athenæum: Coronation decorations	1936
Chequers, Tring: alterations to house and gardens	1899	Carlton Club: refacing	1921
Chicheley, Bucks: house	1902	Dudley House, Carlton Gardens, extension of Carlton Club	1924
Cowley Place, Middlesex: alterations	1896	Oxford and Cambridge Club: alterations and additions	1906-12
Crocker Hill, Sussex: alterations	1929	United University Club, Pall Mall	1906-38
Ditton Place, Sussex: gardens	1900	<i>Restorations and Decorations (other than Domestic)</i>	
Drakelow, Derbyshire: restoration and gardens	1906-12	Beckley Church, Sussex	1888-1925
Elfordleigh House, Dorset	1899	Boxford Church, Suffolk	1886
Euston Hall, Norfolk: gardens	1902	Brodick Castle, Scotland	1919
Foynes, Ireland: 8 houses	1890-1924	Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, London: decoration	1907
Friars, Winchelsea, Sussex: alteration and restoration	1912	Gray's Inn Hall: panelling	1914
Frimley, Surrey: house	1900	Ickenham Church, Suffolk	1890
Frogmore Hall, Essex: alterations	1892	Launton Church, Oxford	1890
Frogmal, N.W.3, Nos. 51-53	1892	Lewes, County Hall	1930
Germains, Lincs: alterations and garden plans ..	1914	Molash Church, Kent	1895
Gilmerston, Lincs: gardens	1912	Portslade Church: alterations	1890
Godinton, Kent: alterations	1895-1920	Royal College of Physicians	1927
Gogmagog House, Cambridge	1903	Rye: monastery 1909; church room	1929
Goudhurst, Kent: house	1900	Salterns' Hall, London	1910
Grosvenor Square, W.1, No. 6	1905	Whitby School, Chichester	1900
Halstead Hall, Lincs: restoration	1922	Writtle Church, Sussex	1892
Hammonds, Udimore, Sussex: alterations	1906	<i>Church Plate</i>	
Harefield House, Middlesex: alterations	1920	Carshalton Church, Surrey	1891
Hatchlands, Guildford: music room	1902		
Heathfield Park, Sussex: alterations and additions	1913-24		
Hill Hall, Norfolk	1909		
Hillside, Hurst Green, Sussex: house	1893		
Ivychurch, Kent: restoration	1888		
James Street (now Buckingham Gate), No. 20 ..	1887-90		
Kenfield Court, Suffolk	1906		
Kent House, Knightsbridge, S.W.7: decorations	1909		
Kincardine, Scotland: house	1898		

"THE GREEK DISCOVERY OF PERSPECTIVE"

It is regretted that an error occurred in the captions to the figures illustrating Miss Levy's article in the January JOURNAL. The caption to Fig. 1 on page 51 should read: "Cup by Aeson, end of 5th century B.C., from *Masterpieces of Greek Drawing and Painting*, by Pfuhl and Beazley." The diagram on page 52 is taken from *Die Perspektive als symbolische Form* by Panofsky.

Obituary

JOHN BURNS [Hon. F.].

The architectural profession will always retain an affectionate memory of their Honorary Fellow, the Right Hon. John Burns.

As the first Cabinet Minister to be appointed as a representative of labour, John Burns's work as President of the Local Government Board will be long remembered and, so far as this country is concerned, it was his personal influence and guidance which brought into being the first Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act of 1909, the foundation on which all later planning Acts have been based.

The older members of the R.I.B.A. will remember with affection the valuable assistance and encouragement he gave in connection with the R.I.B.A. Town Planning Conference, which was held in London in October, 1910. With Mr. Leonard Stokes as President of the Institute, and Mr. John W. Simpson as Secretary-General, this first conference was an outstanding success, and brought together nearly 2,000 architects and others interested in planning matters. It will be remembered that the exhibition, which was international in character and held at the Royal Academy, contained some of the best representative planning work, not only from this country but from all parts of Europe, and especially the United States. The work of the late Daniel H. Burnham in connection with the planning of Chicago provided an inspiring series of characteristic cartoons, which has probably not since been equalled, and the papers which were read at the Conference still remain as a permanent historic record of planning literature. The transactions of the Conference fill a volume of over 800 pages, copiously illustrated with reproduc-

tions of some of the more outstanding suggestions assembled in main from the exhibition, and it may be said with truth that the work of the R.I.B.A. at that early period of town planning in this country has been of permanent service to the whole community. Among those who are still with us who took an outstanding part in connection with the Conference are: Professor S. D. Adshead, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Mr. G. L. Pepler, and Professor C. H. Reilly, our respected Gold Medallist.

The work of John Burns did much to encourage the development of garden cities, and to bring into prominent view the pioneer work of the late Sir Raymond Unwin, and vastly improve the whole situation of housing which was developed after the last war.

John Burns was always very forthright in his condemnation of shams, which often produced what he called Queen Anne architecture in front, and Mary Anne architecture on the back elevation.

In saying farewell to John Burns, we may well think of him in his own words "as our guide, philosopher and friend."

W. R. DAVIDGE [F.]

W. H. KNOWLES [Ret. F.]

We are sorry to record the death, at the age of 85, of Mr. W. H. Knowles, the well-known antiquary and architect, a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. since 1891. Part of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other buildings in Northumberland were designed by him. He was responsible for the excavation of Corstopium, of the Roman wall of Gloucester, and other sites. His earliest published work, *Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead* (with J. R. Boyle), 1890, and several pamphlets on Gloucestershire are in the R.I.B.A. Library. Mr. Knowles also took part in the architectural work of the Victoria County Histories and contributed to numerous archaeological journals. Fuller particulars of his work may be seen in the Library.

EDUCATION IN ARCHITECTURAL APPRECIATION

The Royal Institute of British Architects is deeply interested in the education of the public in the appreciation of architecture and environment. It realises that until the general public is architecturally minded there is unlikely to be any great improvement in the architecture of this country.

The real education of the people in the appreciation of architecture must begin in the schools. Recently the suggestion was made in Berkshire that the subject might be taught in all schools by the existing staffs, when competent to do so. The matter was taken up enthusiastically by the Berkshire Education Committee and a course of 11 lectures for teachers on the teaching of the appreciation of architecture and environment, initiated by Mr. Anthony Betts, the head of the School of Art at the University, and organised in consultation with the R.I.B.A., was given during the summer of 1942 at Reading University for Berkshire and Reading district teachers. The good attendance and discussions which followed the lectures clearly indicated that they met a long-felt want. A further course was asked for by the teachers and is now being given.

Largely as a result of the Reading experiment and the attendant publicity, courses of lectures somewhat similar to those at Reading are being given at Coventry, Oxford and Northampton, and other courses are proposed.

The teaching of architectural appreciation in schools is being encouraged by an R.I.B.A. Committee. The project is being dealt with as a long-term policy, which will result in time in teachers, who have had special training in the subject, being available for all schools. In the meantime, arrangements are being made so that a number of teachers will attend courses of lectures to enable them to give their pupils some understanding of the architectural opportunities likely to arise in the post-war reconstruction period, so that they will not tolerate the kind of development which took place after the last war. If this is to be done effectively, it is essential that there shall be no undue delay in proceeding with the arrangements.

It is realised that it would be difficult to fit an additional subject into the curricula of many schools. This, however, is not suggested. The intention is that the appreciation of archi-

tecture and environment be dealt with in the art and other classes by teachers who are competent to do so. It is thought by many of those interested in education that this makes the idea practicable and very desirable, especially as it is agreed that the subject can form a background for other subjects and so become a very valuable connecting link between them.

It is anticipated that architects who are interested in this matter will give all the help they can by making the project known, by assisting in organising courses of lectures for teachers in their districts and by helping in such other ways as they are able to.

The following documents are available and can be obtained from the R.I.B.A. on request:—

"A Plea for the Teaching of Architectural Appreciation in Schools," by W. F. Morris.

General Principles for the Teaching of Architectural Appreciation in Schools.

A List of Books on Architecture and Planning compiled for Teachers' and School use.

It might be mentioned that a Co-ordinating Committee has been set up to deal with the matter, consisting of representatives of the chief societies interested and individuals with special knowledge of the subject, on which the R.I.B.A. is represented. Its name is the Committee on Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment and the Secretary is Miss Baldwin, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

This Committee arose from a deputation, organised by the Town and Country Planning Association and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, consisting of representatives of societies and individuals interested in the matter, which was received on 1 September 1942 by the President of the Board of Education. A useful discussion took place on the teaching of aesthetic appreciation in schools, and the President expressed the interest of the Board in the subject. He said that his Inspectors would be asked to give their assistance, and he thought that valuable work would be done by holding conferences and giving lectures to teachers, similar to those which had been given at Reading.

Book Notes

RECORDING RUIN. By A. S. G. Butler. Constable. 1942. 7s. 6d.

This is a record of seven months spent by the author amidst the ruins of Chelsea. His job was to examine and report on houses damaged in the London blitz. To this sordid task Mr. Butler brought the eye of an experienced architect and the discernment of an artist. His sympathetic understanding and humane approach to those who had suffered the loss of home and treasures must have brought a healing touch to many a sore heart. This book, however, is not merely a record of damage but a wise and discriminating survey of conditions under which Londoners exist. Moreover, the author has introduced to the reader some attractive personalities and intimate anecdotes which transform what in less sensitive hands would have been a commonplace description of blitzed buildings into a literary production of a high order. To those of our profession whose task it has been to undertake a similar job of work this little book will bring rest and refreshment. Some clever sketches by H. Russell Hall add further interest to a production for which author and publishers alike are entitled to the gratitude of the profession and the public.

SYDNEY TATCHELL [F.]

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE U.S.S.R. By D. Percival and A. Massie, with a preface by R. Coppock. Sm. 8vo. 47 pp. Lawrence & Wishart, 1942. 6d.

Mr. Coppock, General Secretary of the N.F.B.T.O., commends this pamphlet in a short preface as giving much valuable information upon which judgment can be formed of the character and quality of Soviet building organisation. Knowledge about Soviet building methods is necessary both because building is an important war service and because "the new has much to offer the old, and we do well to make a careful study of the Soviet's vast experiment." Mr. Coppock adds that he is specially struck by the educational and training opportunities afforded to building industry entrants in the U.S.S.R.

The pamphlet starts with a review of the building and housing conditions inherited by the new Soviets, and with this as background details the programmes of the three Five-Year Plans (1928-32, 1933-38 and 1938-42) and the manner in which they were tackled. Emphasis is laid on the development of mechanisation and standardisation, and the contribution of the Stakhanovite in speeding up building. One section is concerned with the organisation of building trade workers and their education, and the pamphlet concludes with an interesting chapter on wartime building in the U.S.S.R.

Notes

GIFT FROM THE FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

As the result of a generous gift from the Friends of the National Libraries, the R.I.B.A. has been able to acquire two interesting items for the Library.

The first is an album of drawings, formerly in the possession of Mr. R. S. Langford. All the drawings, with the exception of two Italian drawings of cupolas, appear to be English and of the late eighteenth century. The most important are some sensitive sketches which are very probably from the hand of the younger Dance. Some of these look like a project for the Church of St. Alphege, London Wall, and another is reminiscent of St. Luke's Hospital. Other sketches bear a relationship to James Peacock, who was Dance's assistant for many years and built the west side of Finsbury Square, most of which was destroyed in the raids. It looks as if the volume had been in the hands of somebody in Dance's office who had taken the opportunity of annexing sketches from his chief's drawing board.

The second item is a collection of photographs and other documentation relating to the buildings, furniture and art objects designed by Charles Cameron, the English architect who worked for Catherine the Great in Russia—a man of considerable achievements, author of one important book published in England, *The Baths of the Romans*.

This collection belonged to Prince Georges Loukomski, one-time Director of the Imperial Museum at Tsarskoe Selo and the leading authority on Cameron, and has only survived through his care. The collection has a special significance at the present

time as Tsarskoe Selo has been in the Russian battle zone since 1941. It is reported that the walls have been stripped of their hangings and gilt carvings, and the floors torn up. It is not known whether the buildings themselves have been damaged.

By this gift the F.N.L. have not only benefited the R.I.B.A. Library but have ensured that two valuable and interesting items are in a place where they will be preserved and made available to architectural scholars.

BOOKS FOR MEN IN THE M.E.F.

A number of members serving in the Middle East Forces have drawn attention in recent months to the need for books on architecture and building science to help men in the Forces who are working with professional and technical study groups.

Earlier in the war the R.I.B.A. sent out a number of books for this purpose, most of which had come to us as personal gifts from architects in this country, in response to appeals made in the JOURNAL, but nothing was possible on a scale large enough to be really effective.

A way has now been found to meet this need. In December the matter was laid before the Army Education Department and their response was enthusiastic. The Library was asked to draw up a list of suitable study and general interest books, and we understand that in accordance with this list considerable purchases have now been made and the books dispatched to the Middle East. Since dispatch is by troopship, the books get out much more quickly than if sent by any other agency.

A.R.C.U.K. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom offer for award in June 1943 certain Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture. The Scholarships will consist of a grant for the payment, in whole or in part, of the school fees and necessary subscriptions, instruments, books, etc., and, when necessary, a maintenance allowance not to exceed as a rule £100 a year. The Scholarships will be renewable from year to year until the student has finished his or her school training. They will be available for students of British nationality who could not otherwise afford such training to enable them to attend Architectural Schools approved by the Council. The Scholarships will be available both for students who have already begun their training and for students wishing to begin their training. Scholarships will not be granted to students who will be less than 17 years of age on 1 October 1943.

Particulars and forms of application may be obtained from: The Secretary to the Board of Architectural Education, Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom, 68 Portland Place, London, W.1.

Copies of previous years' examination papers may be obtained on payment of 6d.

The closing date for the receipt of applications, duly completed, is 16 March 1943.

LEVERHULME RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS, 1943

Application is invited for Fellowships and Grants in aid of research. The Fellowships and Grants are intended for senior workers who are prevented by routine duties or pressure of other work from carrying out research. They are limited to British-born subjects normally resident in Great Britain. In exceptional circumstances the Trustees may waive the condition as to residence.

The Trustees are also prepared to consider applications from groups of workers engaged upon co-operative programmes of research, particularly from those engaged upon long-distance programmes or in institutions in which the normal facilities for research have been curtailed by the war.

The duration of the awards will not normally extend over more than two years or less than three months and the amount will depend on the nature of the research and the circumstances of the applicant.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C., M.P., Leverhulme Research Fellowships, Unilever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.

Applications must be received on or before 1 March 1943. Awards will be announced in July and will date from 1 September 1943.

Review of Periodicals

1942-43—II

BUILDING TYPES (COLLECTIVELY); BUILDINGS FOR DEFENCE

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 Oct. 22, pp. 97-128 : War buildings of 1942 : special section. Including concrete and laminated wood framing ; War Department building, Washington ; hangars ; auditorium ; factory and workshop navy building ; concrete factory ; 2 aircraft plants, one air-conditioned.

CIVIL

BUILDING, 1942 Dec., pp. 270-3 : Police stations, recent examples : in J. R. Leathart [F.]'s Current architecture series.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1943 Feb. 5, p. 115 ;

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 25, p. 549 :

Police station, Tottenham Court Road, with small windows or brick gratings to enable work to continue during enemy action ; designed under direction of G. Mackenzie Trench [F.].

SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (Zürich), 1942 Oct. 31, pp. 206-8 :

Mortuary and adjoining service rooms, including garage, Zürich ; by H. Weilenmann and H. Widmer.

COMMERCIAL

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1942 Oct., pp. 62-78 ; 53-61 :

Shopping facilities in wartime : series of articles on war shop building and neighbourhood planning problems. Illustrated by examples of wartime U.S. shopping centres attached to factories and defence housing groups : data sheets on "modernizing" equipment without metals. (Pp. 53-61 : department store at Beaumont, Texas—Stone & Pitts, architects ; and shops in Boston, by J. M. Hatton, and Brooklyn, by M. Ketchum, junr.)

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1942 Oct., pp. 62-9 :

Office building at Buffalo, N.Y., for the National Gypsum Co. ; by Backus, Crane & Love.

TRANSPORT

SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (Zürich), 1942 Nov. 7, pp. 215-8 :

The lay-out of the new railway station, Berne : various solutions for passenger and vehicle access and general site planning.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 Nov., p. 117 :

Car testing station at Wilmington, U.S. ; by Victorine and Samuel Homsey.

PENCIL POINTS, 1942 Oct., pp. 37-43 :

Airport administration building, Smith Reynolds Airport, N. Carolina ; H. L. Cheney with B. L. Smith, architects.

INDUSTRIAL

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 Sept., pp. 39-46 ; 51-3 :

Bomber plant, Willow Run, Detroit ; Albert Kahn with Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc. Also housing for this plant, discussion.

HEATING AND VENTILATING (N.Y.), 1942 Oct., pp. 25-33 :

Heating and air-conditioning of 15-building bomber plant, Willow Run, Detroit ; article, with many views, by G. S. Whittaker.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1942 Oct., pp. 82-8 :

Shipbuilding yard (place unstated) : main fabrication and assembly sheds, with tools and boiler-room adjunct, and administration building. A. J. Harriman, architect and engineer. Constructional details.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1942 Oct., pp. 89-92 :

Factory construction : new method ("Warspeed") of reinforced-concrete roof and girder construction, with sets of movable upright "forms" or trusses.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 Sept., pp. 63-79 :

Lighting of industrial plants—building types study, by Maurice Gauthier. Amount and choice of sources ; colour of reflecting surfaces ; maintenance ; lamp types. Also time-saver standards on the same subject—recommended levels, fixtures, luminaires for fluorescent lamps, and design data.

WELFARE (HOSPITALS, ETC.)

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME MANAGEMENT, 1943 Jan., pp. 96-8 :

Modern health services from architects' point of view . . . of special interest to Bristol : address by C. E. Elcock [F.]. View of improvised unit, built largely of sandbags, designed by him.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Oct. 30, pp. 81-3 :

Health centres in the U.S. : review by S. Rowland Pierce [F.] on U.S. Public Health Service report, and illustrations from ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME MANAGEMENT, 1942 Nov., pp. 51-3 :

"Planning good hospitals," based on a survey of over 80 : by Addison Erdman. From HOSPITALS journal, America.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED, 1942 Oct. :

Hospital for the Canadian Red Cross, presumably in England, place unstated ; by Robert Atkinson & A. F. B. Anderson [FF.].

BUILDER, 1942 Nov. 6, pp. 391-5 :

War emergency hospital (huttet) in the Midlands ; by Braddell, Deane & Bird [FFA.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Nov. 6, pp. 88-91 :

Another war emergency hospital (place unstated), by A. W. Kenyon [F.] (further reference).

BUILDING (N.S.W.), 1942 July 24, pp. 10-19 :

Hospital at Yaralla, Concord West, near Sydney (the 113th Australian General Hosp.), by Stephenson & Turner. Ext. and int. views.

REVISTA NACIONAL DE ARQUITECTURA (Madrid), 1941 No. 2,

pp. 3-6 :

Tuberculosis Sanatorium at El Rebullón, Spain.

REVISTA NACIONAL DE ARQUITECTURA (Madrid), 1941 No. 2,

pp. 9— :

Buildings for children in Spain—nurseries, schools and hostels.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Dec. 11, pp. 164-5 :

Day nurseries—huttet—in Scotland : views of examples, and plans for brick and timber types, from Scottish Building Centre exhibition. Architect unstated.

RESTAURANTS, INNS, CAMPS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1943 Jan. 8, pp. 29-30 :

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 4, pp. 480-2 :

"British restaurants" for the city of Leeds ; by Col. W. S. Cameron, city engineer and surveyor. Central (in town hall) and Kirkstall Road examples illustrated.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Nov. 12, pp. 311-2, 320 :

Inn ("Blue Moon") at Leicester ; by Frank Brown and A. L. Sharp.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Nov. 19, pp. 328-30, 326, 329, 325,

334-5 :

Military camp in the Midlands for the War Office, by R.E.'s, M.O.W.P. flying squad and civilians ; including prefabricated dormitory, canteen and office huts, and "Iris" tubular steel elliptical workshop (already referred to, BUILDER, Oct. 16, also BUILDING, Nov.). Also (and in BUILDING, Dec.) similar camp for the American army, completed 2 months before schedule—the subject of a broadcast : views of broadcasters, and script.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 Sept. 10, pp. 92-3 :

Alien concentration camp, Nashville district ; prefabricated five-man hutments, bathhouses and latrines, and "mess-halls."

RECREATIVE BUILDINGS, COMMUNITY CENTRES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Dec. 17, pp. 397-401 :

Youth centre : ideal plan, by Stanley H. Smith [A.], embodying recommendations by St. Stephen's Youth Club, Bush Hill Park. With detailed schedule of accommodation.

EXHIBITIONS; TEMPORARY BUILDINGS; BRIDGES

REVISTA NACIONAL DE ARQUITECTURA (Madrid), 1941 No. 4,

pp. 51-7 :

Rome exhibition of 1942 : buildings in progress and models of others projected.

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 4, pp. 483-4 :

Hut design for cleansing stations, provided for the Ministry of Supply and jointly used by various departments. View of hut, plan types for gas cleansing station and factory cleansing station.

IRISH BUILDER, 1943 Jan. 2, pp. 5-6 :

Irish bridges : several illustrations, accompanying short address on "planning and the engineer," including bridge design.

RELIGIOUS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Dec. 3, pp. 363-7 :

Chapel (detached) in Northampton General Hospital ; by Sir John Brown & A. E. Henson [FF.].

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 25, pp. 546-7 :

Catholic Church of Christ the King, Crossflats, near Bingley, Yorks. ; by J. H. Langtry-Langton.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1942 Oct., pp. 35-44 :

"Tabernacle Church of Christ," place unstated ; by Eliel and Eero Saarinen, with E. D. Pierre and George Wright.

SCHOOLS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Nov. 26 :

Schools : article by C. G. Stillman [F.], West Sussex county architect. With illustrations of historic types, 1812-1938, including "British," "National," "Board," and "Council" ; then views and plans of recent examples under headings Freedom of construction, Flexible classrooms, and Fluid siting and planning. Also leader, "Revolutionary school design."

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1942 Nov., pp. 230-7 ;

Dec., pp. 247-57 :

Schools : what of the future ? Pt. 1. Illustrating village college, Impington ; senior schools at Scalby, by F. X. Velarde, Ecclesfield, Yorks, by Burnet, Tait & Lorne, and Cliftonville, Belfast, by R. S. Wilshire ; senior school and technical college, Bingley, Yorks., by W. G. Newton & prs. ; and other elem. schools at Weston-super-Mare, by R. D. Harris, and Welsphool, by H. Carr.
Schools—what of the future ? ii. Opinions from Denis Clarke Hall [A.] and S. H. Loweth [F.], Kent county architect. Illus. of Richmond, Yorks, secondary school, by the former ; Rustington elementary, by C. G. Stillman [F.] ; Dartford Heath elementary, and the technical college, Bromley, both by Loweth ; and Chell senior, Stoke-on-Trent, by J. R. Piggott [A.].

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1942 Oct., pp. 39-52 :

"Lessons from Swedish schools" : article by G. E. Kidder Smith. Several examples of various grades ; auditorium interiors ; corridors and class-rooms.

EDUCATION, 1942 Nov. 27, pp. 503-6 :

Junior and infant (Parkhill) school, Ilford ; L. E. J. Reynolds, borough engineer and architect to the Education Committee, with R. C. Edleston [A.].

BUILDER, 1942 Nov. 27, pp. 457-60 :

School for juniors and infants, Mill Hill, for Hendon borough education committee ; by J. W. Gilmour Wilson [F.].

EDUCATION, 1943 Jan. 29 ;

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1942 Nov., pp. 503-4 :

Senior school at Dorchester, by H. E. Matthews [A.].

EDUCATION, 1942 Oct. 30 :

Scalby senior school, Yorks., by F. X. Velarde ; recently opened by President R.I.B.A. (Further reference.)

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED, 1942 Nov., pp. 129-32 :

Secondary school, Normanton, Derby—"Homelands," girls—by C. H. Aslin [F.], borough architect, Derby.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, LABORATORIES

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 18, pp. 52-8 :

New architecture at Oxford University by J. Hubert Worthington [F.] : Merton College, Garden Buildings (further reference), a group including fellows' and undergraduates' houses ; Radcliffe Camera, reading room in "basement" ; Old Bodleian, new council chamber.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 Nov., pp. 115-6 :

University laboratory for zoology and psychology departments, south of England ; by Verner O. Rees [F.].

LIBRARIES

BUILDING (Sydney, N.S.W.), 1942 Aug. 24, pp. 10-23 :

Public library, Sydney ; by the Government Architect of N.S.W. (Cobden Parkes). Article and views only.

DOMESTIC (General)

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Nov. 13, p. 104 ; Nov. 27 ;

BUILDER, Nov. 6, pp. 396-8 ;

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Oct., pp. 207-13 :

Evidence submitted to the Central Housing Advisory Committee's Sub-Committee on Design of Dwellings (M. o. H.). Including relationship between h. and town planning, local authority development, and private enterprise development ; urban houses, rural cottages, and flats. (A.B.N. & Br.) summary of recommendations. (A.B.N. Nov. 27) Review by Edwin Gunn [A.].

COUNTRY LIFE, 1942 Nov. 20, pp. 994-5 :

"What women say" : article in the "What is wrong" series, by Miss Judith Ledeboer [A.]. "Charladies' architecture," noise, domestic problems, space and equipment ; 2 views.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, 1942 Autumn, pp. 93-5 :

Lay-out in house and garden development : extract from evidence of the T. & C.P.A. to the Central Housing Advisory Committee of the M. o. H. Illustrations of background and foreground tree-planting

BUILDING, 1942 Dec., pp. 262-5 :

Recent German architecture (domestic) : illustrated article by Walter Segal.

HOUSING

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 11, p. 500 :

"What kind of housing ?" By Howard Robertson [F.], advocating a raising of standards for permanent building and a prefabricated type for the shortage period.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1943 Jan., pp. 5-7, xxxviii :

Housing schemes (2) in north of England (M. of Supply), by A. W. Kenyon [F.]. (Further reference.) Lay-outs and views.

AGENDA (London Sch. of Econ.), 1942 Oct., pp. 355-67 :

Housing of the working class, London, 1937 : article by M. A. Abrams on a fuel survey carried out by the London Press Exchange and Sch. of

Ecs. Department of Business Administration, on behalf of the Gas Light & Coke Co. With statistics of changes of population, numbers in families, numbers of rooms, rents, incomes, and expenses.

PUBLIC HOUSING (U.S.), 1942 May (Vol. 3, No. 7) :

"Public housing goes to war," contd. : A laboratory for war housing. Prefabrication work.

PENCIL POINTS, 1942 Oct., pp. 58-66, and subsequent issues :

Large prefabricated housing scheme at Kingsford Heights, Indiana (3,150 units). A. D. Taylor and associates, with Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer, architects. First article : design, lay-outs, road sections, and 2 elevations.

FLATS

BUILDER, 1943 Jan. 8, pp. 44-5 :

Flat block on corner site at Staines—Pelham Court ; by Alan Stubbs.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Nov. 13, pp. 108-9 :

Flat block, Buenos Ayres : by Garcia Miramon and G. Belmonte.

BUILDER, 1942 Oct. 30, pp. 369-72 :

Flat housing scheme for the L.C.C., Long Lane, Southwark ("Balin House"), completed 1941 ; by Ashley and Winton Newman [FF.].

HOSTELS, HOSTELS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Jan. 7, pp. 9-13 :

Hotel at Kittybrewster, suburb of Aberdeen (replacing one burnt 1938) ; by A. Marshall Mackenzie & Son [FF.].

BUILDER, 1942 Nov. 20, pp. 435-40 :

Men's hall of residence, University College of North Wales, Bangor ; Percy Thomas [PP.], architect.

BUILDER, 1942 Nov. 13, pp. 415-8 :

Hostel (Anglican) for University of London students—Canterbury Hall, Cartwright Gardens, W.C. ; A. I. Richards and W. J. Kieffer, associated architects.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1942 Dec. :

Industrial hostels : illustration and description of general planning and buildings in hostel groups, including fully equipped social centre with canteen, rest rooms, cinemas and theatres, shops, libraries, etc. Service building attached to residential hostels includes laundry, hairdresser, sick bay. Construction fully described. Architect, W. G. Holford [A.], in association with team of 48 architects.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Nov. 5, pp. 295-8 :

Hostel in N. Wales, for the Ministry of Supply by M.O.W.P. ; Wood, Goldstraw & Yorath [FL.].

FARMS

BUILDER, 1942 Nov. 20, pp. 433-4, 443 :

Design of farm buildings ; A.P.R.R. paper by G. Rosenberg. Illustrated.

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1942 Nov. 27, pp. 589-91 :

Farm buildings : illustrated article by Freda Derrick.

DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL DEPENDENCIES

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER, 1942 December, pp. 210-3, and subsequent issue :

Canteen design : illustrated article by D. F. Davis, showing kitchen lay-out and apparatus.

BUILDER, 1942 Dec. 11, pp. 502-5 :

Canteens ("restaurants") for a Midland colliery (numbered A, B, and C) ; by Paul Phipps [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 Nov. ;

BUILDER, Aug. 14 :

Canteen piggery (further references).

DETAILS, FITTINGS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 Sept., pp. 55-60 :

Interior details, No. 6 : dual office desk, bar, study unit, dining units, powder and lavatory room.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1942 Nov. 20, Dec. 11 :

Railings removal : illustrated letters from readers whose examples, though appealed for, were removed.

ARCHITECTURE (GENERALLY)

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1942 Dec., pp. 39-40 :

"A plea for the teaching of architectural appreciation in schools" ; by W. F. Morris, a secondary school headmaster, apropos of the Berks Educ. Comee. lectures.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, 1942 Oct., pp. 36-8 :

Education and architecture : article by Joseph Hudnut, of Harvard.

PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS

REVISTA NACIONAL DE ARQUITECTURA (Madrid), 1941 No. 3, pp. 49-62 :

Preservation of the Alhambra, Granada.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Dec. 25, pp. 196-8 :

Reconditioning of cottages (16th cent.) at Eashing, Surrey (saved by Surrey Archaeological Socy.), by J. E. M. Macgregor [F.]. Plans and view, with short article on the subject by E. G.

HISTORY

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Oct. 30, pp. 75, 72-3;
 ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, Nov. 5, pp. 289, 293-4;
 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Nov., pp. 227-8;
 BUILDER, Oct. 30, p. 367;
 JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Nov., p. 2;
 "The Englishman builds": exhibition at National Gallery, by Ralph Tubbs [A.]. (Br.): note, and views of the "Medieval England" exhibit, Gt. Coxwell barn. (Most jnls.:) several reproductions.
 COUNTRY LIFE, 1942 Oct. 23, pp. 794-7, and subsequent issue:
 Steeple Ashton and Ashton House, Wilts.: articles by Christopher Hussey.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1942 Nov. 13, pp. 932-4:
 "History on the Yarmouth road": illustrated article by R. T. Lang on East Anglian buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1943 Jan., pp. 9-20:
 Charles Cameron, a Scots architect in Russia: article by Prince Georges Loukouski, illustrating Tsarskoe Selo church and palace, Pavlovsk palace, and others.

BUILDER, 1943 Jan. 1:
 Centenary number: including articles on "A hundred years of architecture," by G. Maxwell Aylwin [F.], "Through the century—The Builder's contribution," "Progress in building practice," by M. S. Briggs [F.], "Changes in building law and practice," by W. T. Creswell [Hon.A.], and others; also illustrations of the works of Joseph A. Hansom, architect, the first editor (with short article), and George Godwin; folding panoramas of 19th cent. buildings, by H. W. Brewer, and of subsequent ones, by A. C. Fare [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 Dec., pp. 151-3:
 Royal Exchange and neighbouring office buildings: in Treasure hunt series.

REVISTA OFICIAL DO SINDICATO NACIONAL DOS ARQUITECTOS (Lisbon), No. 14, 1942 Sept.:
 "Arquitectura em Inglaterra": special issue, with contributions by Prof. Richardson [F.], Sir Ian MacAlister [Secy.], Howard Robertson [F.], and others.

MEMBERS SERVING

32nd LIST

KILLED

COWAN: Thomas [S.], Sgt. Pilot R.A.F.

PRISONERS OF WAR

PICKERSGILL: C. D. [L.], Capt. R.E.
 Note.—In the last number of the JOURNAL, Gunner, R. K. KINTON [L.] was reported incorrectly to be a Prisoner of War.
 Gnr. Robert K. KINTON [A.] is a Prisoner of War.

Gnr. Ronald K. KINTON [L.] is still on active service.

DISTINCTIONS

BADDILEY, F. O. [A.], Squadron Leader R.A.F.V.R., awarded M.B.E. (Military Division).

CUSDIN S. E. T. [A.], Flight Lieut. R.A.F.V.R., Mentioned in Despatches.

MARSHALL: C. Beresford [F.], Squadron Leader R.A.F.V.R. Awarded M.B.E. (Military Division).

UNITS AND RANKS OF SERVING MEMBERS

ABRAHAM: John G. [A.], Major R.A.
 ADAMS: J. T. [S.], L/Sgt. R.E.
 BRIERLEY: E. W. [S.], Cfn. R.E.M.E.
 BROWN: A. E. [L.], S/Sgt. R.E.
 BROWN: Francis A. [L.], Lieut. R.N.
 BROWN: Frank [L.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 BROWN: H. J. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
 BROWN: T. L. [S.], Lieut. R.A.
 CAULFIELD: R. [S.], Cadet R.A.
 CHAPLIN: S. G. [A.], Lieut. N.Z. Divisional Intelligence Section.
 CHAPMAN: F. R. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 CHAPPELL: L. A. H. [L.], Lieut. R.E.
 CHARLTON: P. R. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
 CLARK: D. J. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 COOKSEY: R. A. [F.], Squadron Leader R.A.F.

CORNEY: P. B. [S.], Cpl. R.E.
 COX: GEOFFREY [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 DAVIDSON: J. W. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 DEWEY: A. C. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 DUNTON: G. W. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
 EDWARDS: G. L. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 ELLIS: J. M. [S.], 2nd Lieut. York & Lancaster Regt.
 FAIRWEATHER: W. J. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 FANCOTT: W. E. [A.], Major R.E.
 FARRAR: J. [S.], Cpl. Field Security Service.
 FAWCETT: P. G. H. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 FIELDER: D. W. [S.], Cadet R.E.
 FRANKS: F. D. [S.], Pte. R.E.M.E.
 FROGGATT: J. H. R. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.
 GILLETT: R. P. H. [S.], S/Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 GLEDHILL: J. N. [L.], Cpl. R.A.F.
 GORDON: H. V. [A.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 GOUGH: G. C. P. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 GRAY: R. P. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 GREEN: C. S. [S.], Cadet R.C.S.
 GREEN: Frank [S.], Spr. R.E.
 HAWKINS: R. E. [L.], Capt. General List.
 HAY: George [A.], Officer Cadet Leicester Regt.
 HELLBERG: Rolf [F.], Flying Officer R.A.F.V.R.
 HILL: E. P. [S.], Cfn. R.E.M.E.
 HUME: J. D. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.
 JONES: Stanley F. [S.], O/S. R.N.
 JUDD: G. W. [S.], Officer Cadet R.A.
 KENNEDY: John F. [S.], Capt. R.E.
 LEVIE: W. E. [A.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 LUCKMAN: S. J. [S.], Cfn. R.E.M.E.
 LUDLOW: B. G. [S.], Sgt. Nav. R.A.F.
 LYNE: A. J. [S.], Ty. Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 McCLELLAND: John [A.], Pilot Officer R.A.F.V.R.
 MACKINNON: V. G. [S.], Pte. R.A.O.C.
 MARSHALL: R. H. P. [S.], Lieut. R.A.
 MATHER: J. L. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
 MIDDLEBROOK: D. J. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.

MILLS: Russell [L.], Lieut. R.E.
 MORRIS: N. S. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
 MURCUTT: A. G. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
 MUSGRAVE: B. R. [S.], 2nd Lieut. Northants Yeomanry (R.A.C.).
 PERRY: K. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E.
 PLAYNE: Edward [A.], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 PRESTON: F. Leslie [A.], Flight Lieut. R.A.F.V.R.
 RAIKER: W. G. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
 RICHARDS: C. A. [A.], Capt. R.E.
 RUDDIMAN: A. [A.], Lieut. R.E.
 SCATCHARD: H. W. [A.], Major R.E.
 SEGAR-OWEN: G. J. [A.], Flight Lieut. R.A.F.
 SHANKS: I. P. [S.], Officer Cadet Indian Army.
 SIMPSON: John E. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.V.R.
 SIMPSON: R. G. [A.], Major Australian Field Regt.
 SMITH: John C. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.
 STEEL: George [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.
 STRANG: Alexr. [A.], Gnr. R.A.
 SUSSKIND: A. J. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
 TYLER: R. M. T. [S.], Lieut. R.E.
 UNDERHILL: Alfred [A.], Capt. R.E.
 WAKEFIELD-BRAND: C. P. [S.], Lieut. North Staffs Regt.
 WALDE: S. S. [S.], Lieut. R.E.M.E.
 WALKER: James B. [S.], L.A.C. R.A.F.
 WARD: Raymond J. [S.], Sgt. Pilot, Glider Regt., Army Air Corps.
 WAUGH: E. [S.], Cpl. R.A.S.C.
 WESTROPE: F. H. [S.], L/Cpl. R.E.
 WILKINSON: Stanley [A.], Capt. R.E.
 WOOD: Lesley [A.], Capt. R.E.
 WOODNOTH: H. W. [S.], Sub-Lieut. R.N.V.R.
 WOOSTER: C. E. D. [A.], Lieut. R.A.

DISCHARGED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

GAMBLE: R. J. R. [S.], Pte. R.A.P.C.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 Nov., pp. 107-14:
 Soviet architecture to-day: illustrated article by Edward Carter [A.], showing that it carries on a national tradition, expresses the ambitions of the people, and has a naïve heartiness marking achievements in other fields.

ARKHITEKTURA (S.S.S.R.), 1941 May (No. 5), pp. 17-28; 29-34:
 A. B. Shchusev (Schoussev): illustrated biographical articles in "Masters of Soviet architecture" series. Including Lenin Mausoleum, Moscow.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Dec. 31, pp. 428-31:
 "Duality in pre-war styles": illustrations of recent American examples.

ARCHITECTURAL VOCATION; PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

ARKHITEKTURA (S.S.S.R.), 1942 May (No. 5):
 Young architects—group of articles on various aspects of architecture and the education, tastes, initiative of young architects.

OCTAGON, 1942 Aug., pp. 4-6:
 "The young architect cries for leadership": article by Edgar I. Williams, president of the A.I.A.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Dec. 25, pp. 193-5:
 "Bread & butter and architecture": article on the architect's vocation, by John Summerson [A.], reprint from HORIZON (separate in library).

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1942 Dec., pp. 30-1:
 The architect's part in municipal affairs: address by W. Illingworth [F.], Alderman.

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 1942 Feb., pp. 334—;
 JOURNAL, ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1942 Nov., pp. 215-20:

Engineering and architecture: lecture by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [P.P.], in series at Cambridge arranged by I.C.E.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Dec. 17, p. 402:
 "Railways architects claim improved status": recommendations of Railway Clerks Association's Drafting Sub-Committee for Architects, &c. With chart of salaries and employment conditions.

(To be continued)

THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 1942

The Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from 9 to 17 December 1942.

Of the 50 candidates examined, 28 passed as follows:—

Passed whole examination	15
Passed whole examination, subject to approval of Thesis	4
Passed whole examination, subject to approval of Thesis and remaining Testimonies of Study	1
Passed Part 1 only	7
Passed Part 2 only, subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study	1
	28

22 candidates were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:—

Bransgrove, Charles A.	Lightowlers, Cyril V. (subject to approval of Thesis)
Campbell, Rupert C. (subject to approval of Thesis)	Lloyd, Sidney J.
Carter, Gordon E.	Marriott, G. H. Gordon
Dobson, Roger	Poel, Stanley B. (subject to approval of Thesis)
Douglas, James A.	Read, J. Winter
Draper, Eric W.	Roberts, Frank H.
Gauldie, W. Sinclair	Wagg, Donald (subject to approval of Thesis)
Hooper, David V.	Weinreich, Harald
Jackson, Alec. W.	Wood, Allan H.
Johnston, James S.	
Leach, Alexander (subject to approval of Thesis and Testimonies of Study)	

Farquhar, Alexander
Forrest, Frank
Nightingale, George W.
Skelton, Norman T.

Part 1 only

Taylor, Gordon F.
Trigg, Geoffrey H.
Tucker, Ernest F.

Part 2 only

Adams, John T. (Distinction in Thesis) (subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study)

THE SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1942

The Special Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from 9 to 16 December 1942.

Of the 28 candidates examined, 14 passed (4 of whom sat for and passed in Part 1 only) and 14 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:—

Brittain, T. Arnold	Hogg, T. W. Dunkley
Cooke, Leslie	Hughes, W. Norman
Davies, Thomas L.	Nunn, L. Watson
Easton, Frederic R.	Price, Philip J.
Emsall, Raymond	White, Cyril G.

Part 1 only

Booth, Raymond R.
Hammond, Horace G.

Pearce, A. Roger
Rosenberg, Eugene

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on 15 and 17 December 1942. Two candidates were examined and passed.

The successful candidates are as follows:—

Brierley, Edward W.
Clifton, Philip E.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

NOTE.—In the list of Applications for Membership which was published in the JOURNAL for December 1942, Mr. Raymond Lionel Wells, a candidate for election as a Licentiate, was described as "D.C.R.E. Bramshott." This description was incorrect and should have read "c/o D.C.R.E., Bramshott."

ELECTION: JUNE 1943

An election of candidates for membership will take place in June 1943. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 24 May 1943.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS ASSOCIATES (4)

- BOOKER:** LAWRENCE CHARLES [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the R.A.I.A., 1 Rooke Street, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. H. G. Turner, C. W. Chambers and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).]
- COOKE:** BERNARD STANLEY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the I.S.A.A., 2 Princess Place, Parktown, Johannesburg. A. S. Furner, F. L. H. Fleming and J. A. Hoogterp.]
- FRIENDLY:** MISS JAE, B.Arch. (Rand.) [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the I.S.A.A., 23 Park Lane Mansions, Parktown, Johannesburg. Gordon Leith, Robert Howden and A. S. Furner.]
- MOFFAT:** JOHN BOYD [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the I.S.A.A., 20-23 Natal Bank Chambers, Durban, Natal, S. Africa. W. G. Moffat, E. M. Powers and Wallace Paton.]

ELECTION: MARCH 1943

An election of candidates for membership will take place in March 1943. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Wednesday, 10 March.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (4)

- BIRKS:** THEODOR HERZL [A. 1933], 41 Greville Hall, N.W.6. Sydney Moss, Peter Cummings and John Swarbrick.]
- ELLERTON:** EDMUND MOUAT KEITH [A. 1928], West Ham School of Building, Queen's Road, Upton Park, E.13; 50 Burford Gardens, Palmers Green, N.13. A. Y. Mayell, Howard Robertson and Oliver Law.

HARMAN: GEORGE THOMAS [A. 1921], 90a Lewisham High Street S.E.13; "Erin," Elstree Hill, Bromley, Kent. P. B. Dannatt S. W. Ackroyd and Frank Woods.

WALKER: STANSFELD THOMAS [A. 1928], 58 Oxford Street, Birmingham; 6 Pritchatts Road, Edgbaston. H. W. Hobbiss, H. T. Buckland and W. J. Brown.

AS ASSOCIATES (7)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

BAIRD: JOHN [Edinburgh College of Art], 16 Craigholm Crescent, Burntisland, Fife. F. C. Mears, Leslie Grahame-Thomson and William Williamson.

GEALY: HOWARD [The Technical College, Cardiff], 68 Bettws-y-Coed Road, Cardiff. The late W. S. Purchon, Harry Teather and T. A. Lloyd.

KANE: MICHAEL ANDREW, B.Arch. [University College, Dublin], Ard na Chree, Knock na Chree Road, Dalkey, Co. Dublin. J. V. Downes, J. J. Robinson and Vincent Kelly.

MEAGHER: NIALL PATRICK, B.Arch. [University College, Dublin], 14 St. Helen's Road, Booterstown, Dublin. Manning Robertson, J. J. Robinson and Vincent Kelly.

ROWE: GEOFFREY ARTHUR, Dip.Arch. (Leeds) [Leeds School of Architecture], 3 Cawthorne Avenue, Fartown, Huddersfield. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

SCOTT: MISS ANNE KATHARINE SIBELLA [Architectural Association], Yews, Windermere, Westmorland. Frederick Gibberd, A. W. Kenyon and V. O. Rees.

STEVENS: RONALD ARTHUR [University of London], Park Cottage, Bessell's Green, Sevenoaks, Kent. A. W. Kenyon, L. S. Stanley and H. O. Corfiato.

AS LICENTIATES (19)

BALL: JOHN WESTCOTT, c/o Messrs. J. Samuel White & Co., Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight; 19 The Butts, Brentford, Middlesex; 417 Rodney House, Dolphin Square, Westminster, S.W.1. Howard Lobb, W. B. Simpson and H. E. Moss.

CARTER: WILLIAM CYRIL, County Architect's Office, 5 Belmont, Shrewsbury; "Raith," 88 Monkmoor Road, Shrewsbury. A. G. Chant, F. J. Lenton and Herbert Norman.

GATES: WILLIAM HENRY, Messrs. Benskin's Watford Brewery, Ltd., Watford, Herts; The White House, Leopold Road, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard, Beds. J. C. F. James, R. J. Harrison and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

- HUGHES : PATRICK LAWRENCE, A.M.T.P.I., 5 Bridge Street, Burnley ; 36 Moorland Road, Burnley. Saml. Taylor and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- IND : ROBERT, C.E. in C.'s Dept., Admiralty ; No. 2 Stour View, Shotley Gate, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. H. W. Burchett, C. B. Marshall and T. E. Scott.
- MEALINGS : RICHARD FREDERICK, Brook End Estate Office, Brook Lane, King's Heath, Birmingham, 14 ; "Boscobel," Selly Wick Road, Selly Hill, Birmingham, 29. H. P. Hing, J. P. Bridgwater and W. N. Twist.
- NAYLOR : FRANCIS ERIC, Home Office, Ministry of Home Security, N.W. Regional Office ; "Lyndhurst," Stockport Road, Thelwall, nr. Warrington. W. H. Gunton, H. Gilford and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- PARTRIDGE : WILLIAM JOHN, c/o Messrs. Courtney, Pope, Ltd., 341 Seven Sisters Road, N.15 ; 176 Hazelwood Lane, Palmers Green, N.13. T. P. Bennett, R. P. Baines and T. H. Gibbs.
- PORTE : WILLIAM CHURCH, 44 Sidegate Avenue, Ipswich. E. A. Fernaud, W. A. Ross and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- RICHARDSON : MAURICE STUART, c/o Messrs. Richardson, Son & Knowles, 52 High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts ; "Pondmere," Chorleywood Common, Rickmansworth, Herts. G. L. Taylor, P. G. J. Carter and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- STEWART : STANLEY, Borough Engineer's Department, Town Hall, Romford ; 26 Shrublands Close, Chelmsford, Essex. L. D. Tomlinson, William Evans and J. J. Crowe.
- STENLET : VINCENTE GUSTAVE, "Harvey House," Saville Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1 ; 27 Keyes Gardens, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. C. A. Harding, P. L. Browne and William Tweedy.
- THOMAS : JOHN LESLIE, Borough Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Llanelly ; "Avondale," 13 Trallwm Road, Llwynhendy, Llanelly, Carm. B. E. Evans, Ingalton Sanders and E. E. Morgan.
- THOMSON : ERNEST OGILVIE, L.C.C. Architect's Department (Housing), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 ; "Scotswood," 24 Victoria Street, Arbroath, Angus, Scotland. J. W. Hepburn, R. Wilson and Edwin Williams.
- TOWNER : HENRY BINGHAM, 222 High Street, Uckfield, Sussex. Basil Ionides, E. A. Chilton and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- WILKINSON : COLIN JAMES, Midland Tube Co., Oldbury, Birmingham ; 22 Fairmead Rise, King's Norton, Birmingham. J. L. Carnell, C. F. Martin and Herbert Jackson.
- WILLIAMS : VIVIAN SIDNEY WADE, Architect's Department, London County Council, S.E.1 ; 88 Bassett's Way, Farnborough, Kent. The late W. S. Purchon, Percy Thomas and J. H. Forshaw.
- WILLIAMSON : FRANK, Town Planning Department, Municipal Offices, Basingstoke, Hants ; 15 Eastfield Avenue, Basingstoke. Darcy Braddell, Humphry Deane and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- YARWOOD : GEORGE, Architect's Department, Cannock U.D.C., Staffs ; Pool House, Copmere, Eccleshall, Staffs. G. L. Clarke, R. R. Kitching and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- BRYAN : ALBERT STANLEY.
 BUTLER : CHARLES THOMAS.
 COCKERHAM : LESLIE INGER, Mansfield.
 COLLIER : VALENTINE, Southport.
 COOMBE : GEORGE ARNOLD, M.C., F.S.I.
 COX : BERNARD HUGH.
 DALGETTY : IAN ROGER, Blairgowrie.
 DOLMAN : MOWBRAY.
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 WALKER : ARTHUR.
 WATSON : ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Dunfermline.
 WELLS : RAYMOND LIONEL.
 WILLISON : EDGAR HALL.

ELECTION : JANUARY 1943

The following candidates for membership were elected in January 1943 :—

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES : THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, ROBERT ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Wigan.

AS FELLOWS (3)

ALLSFORD : ERNEST HAROLD [A. 1922], Warrington.

KIMPTON : CHARLES STANLEY [A. 1914].

STEPHENSON : GORDON [A. 1933].

AS ASSOCIATES (7)

ALLAN : COLIN FAULDS, Hexham.

FLOCKTON : MISS MARY HOPE, Sheffield.

OKE : JACK ROGER.

PENMAN : LARMONT DOUGLAS, Ayr.

PEPPARD : LOUIS CHRISTOPHER, B.Arch.(N.U.I.), Dublin.

SHIELD : MISS MOIRA, Sunderland.

SPITTAL : MISS ELIZABETH, Glasgow.

AS LICENTIATES (47)

ADIE : GEORGE MOUNTFORD.

BAGGETT : STANLEY.

BARNES : EDWARD JOHN.

BARSLEY : RONALD, Nottingham.

BRAMHAM : EDWARD, Wakefield.

BRAYSHAW : FREDERICK NORMAN.

Notices

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

MEMBERS' COLUMN

CORRECTION.—The note published in the December JOURNAL should have read : MRS. MAUD A. M. WHITE [A.] has been elected Mayor of Oxford.

URGENT. Member wishes to purchase copy of Unwin's *Town Planning in Practice*. Write Miss G. Staley [A.], County Architects' Dept., Park Street, Taunton.

MR. CECIL A. GOLDING [L.] has been appointed Architect and Surveyor to Messrs. Youngs, Crawshaw & Youngs, Ltd., Crown Brewery, King Street, Norwich, in succession to the late Mr. H. J. T. Gowen.

Future communications for Mr. Golding should be addressed to The Music House, 167 King Street, Norwich.

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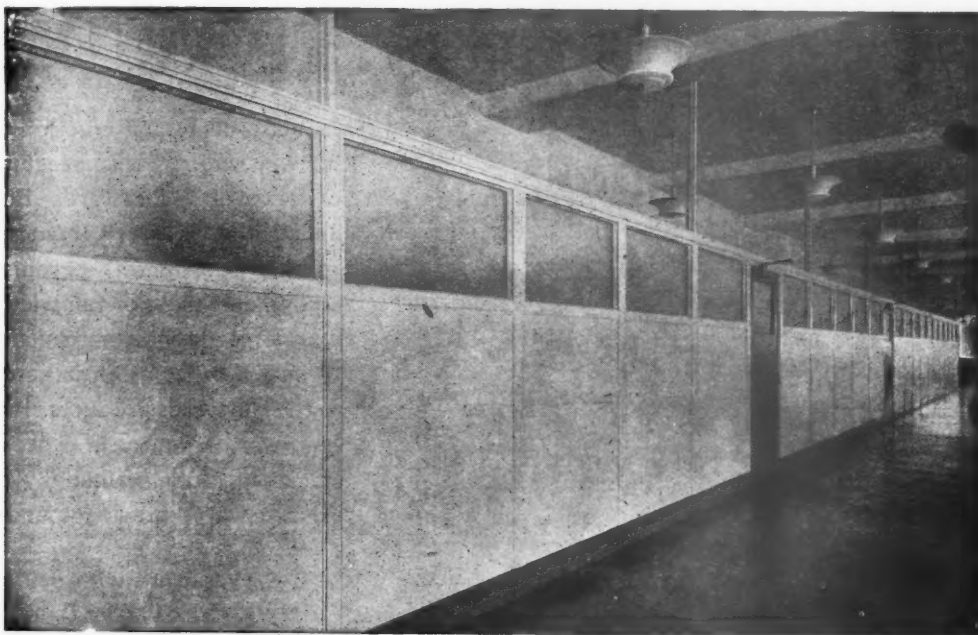
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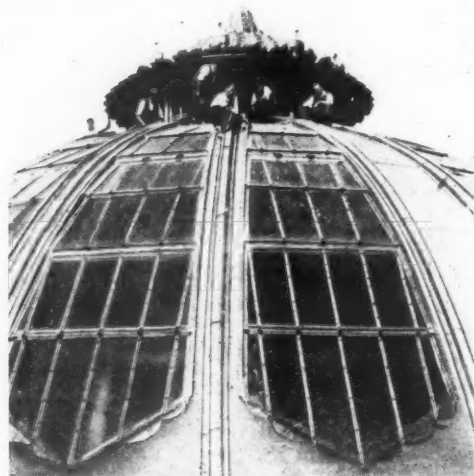
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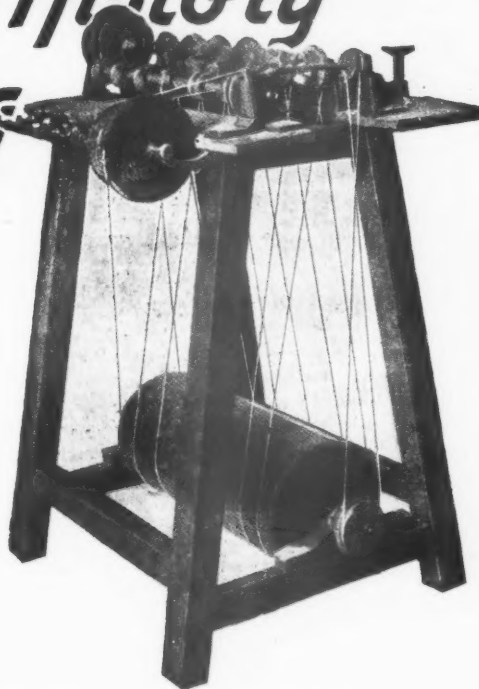
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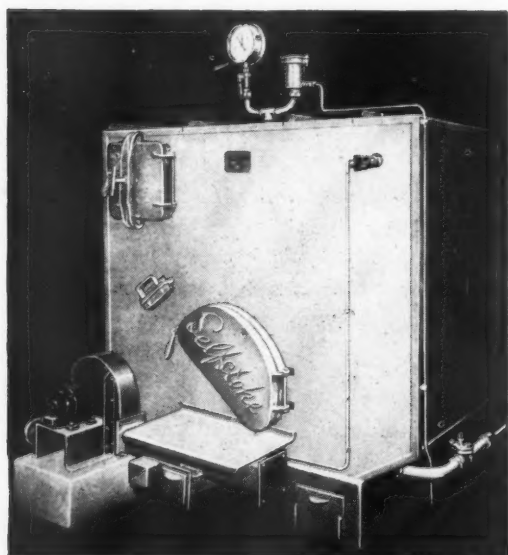
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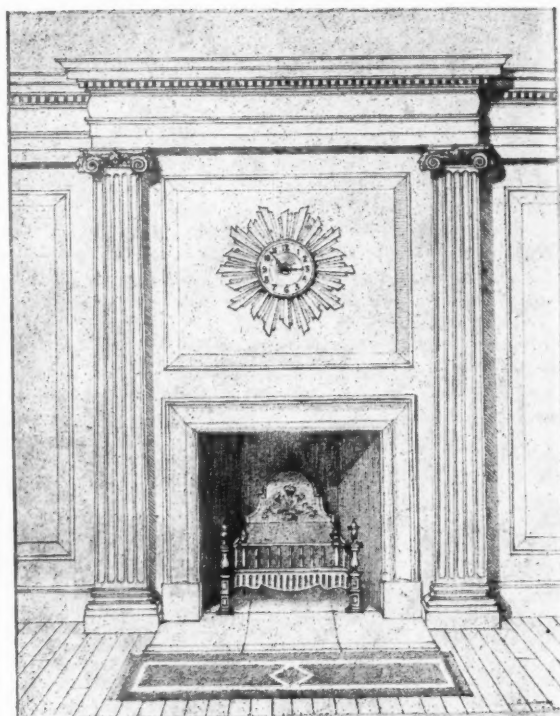
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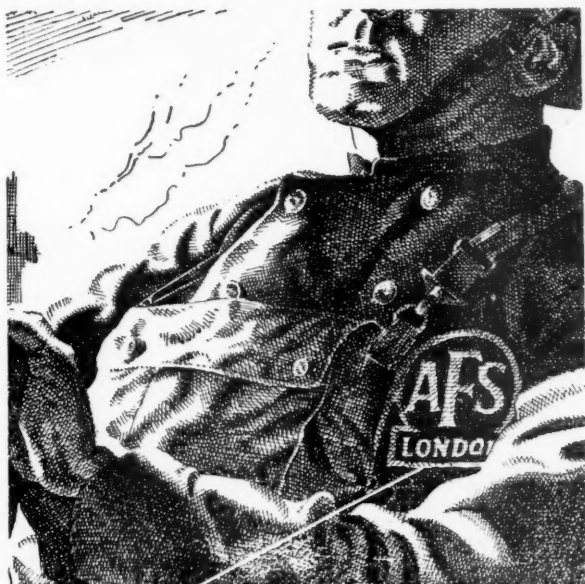
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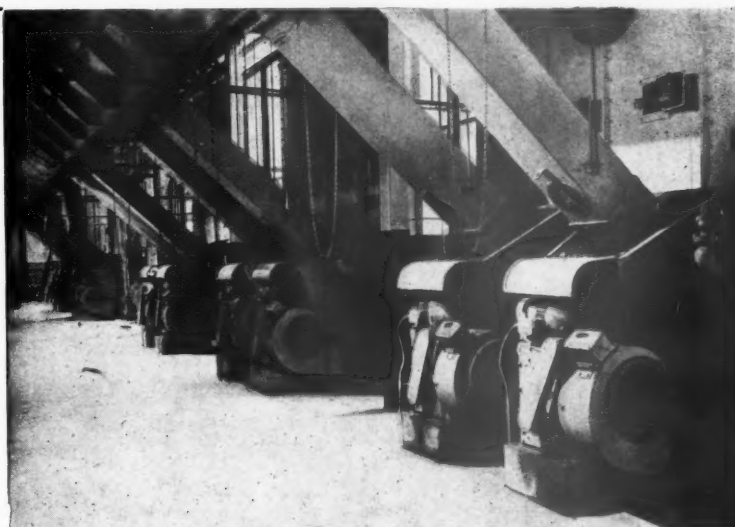
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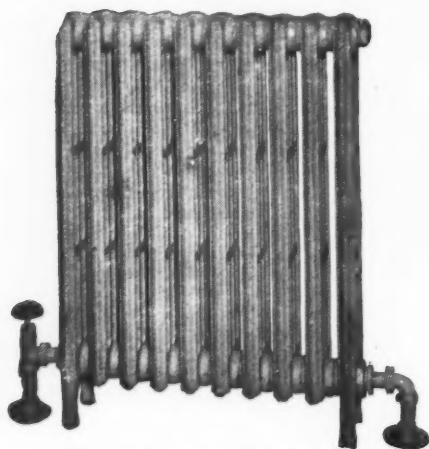
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A ward in one of the up-to-date hospitals in which Crane equipment is installed.

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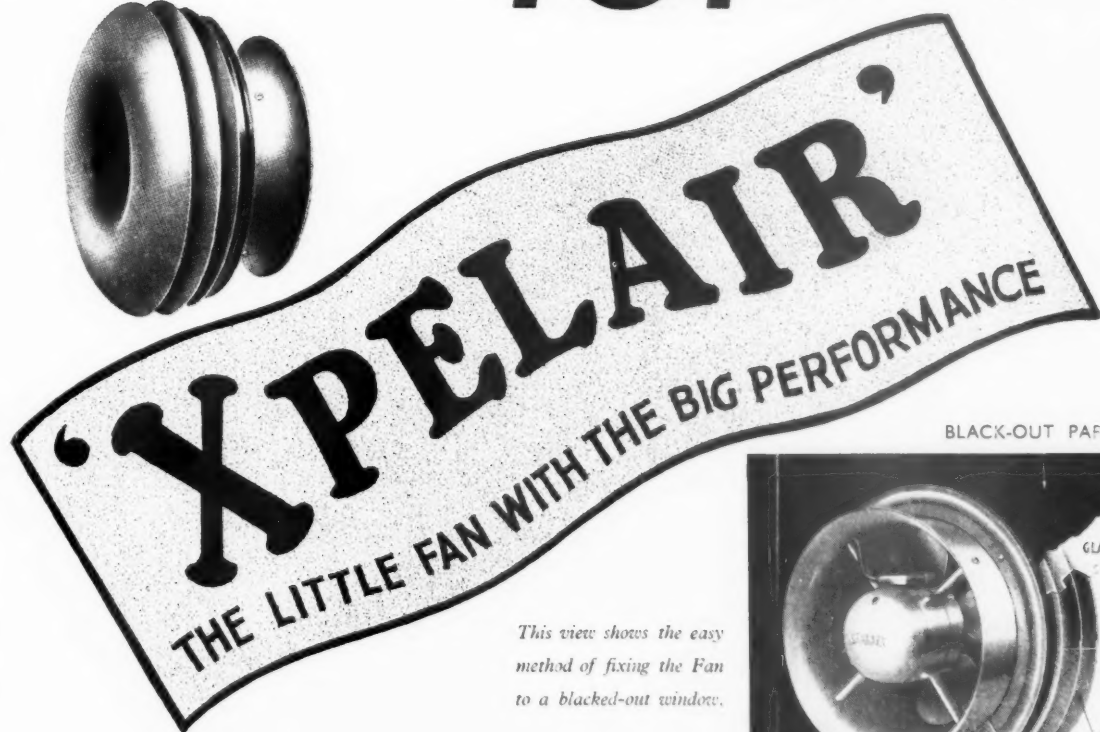
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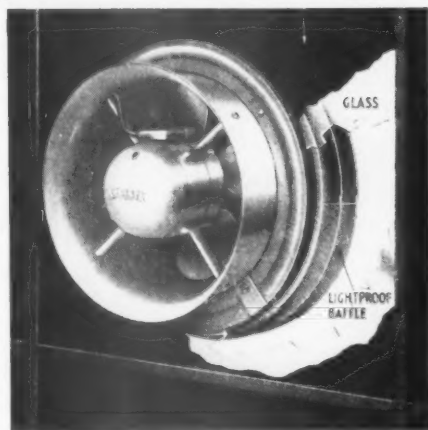
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*This view shows the easy
method of fixing the Fan
to a blacked-out window.*

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